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Attorney-at-Law.
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DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
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	Assets
Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,223
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
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As the agencies are direct, policies are written or the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

W. H. HOUSE,
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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Pa
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
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This well-known hotel has been re-opened and many improvements made for the accommodation of the traveling public. The bar and table are supplied with the best the market affords. A large and commodious stable is connected with the hotel. Terms always reasonable.
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Atlantic Dynamite Co.
Judson Dynamite and Judson Powder, for stump blasting, and quarry work. All orders promptly filled. Correspondence solicited. 1yoct

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J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENDENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI NO 45
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 31

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—TO—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
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CROWN ACME
THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
It will not smoke the catmeys.
It will not char the wick.
It has a high fire test.
It will not explode.
It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.
WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON
With any other illuminating oil made.
We Stake Our Reputation,
As refiners, upon the statement that it is
THE BEST OIL
IN THE WORLD.
Ask your dealer for
CROWN ACME.
WILLIAMSPORT OIL COMPANY.
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MOYER BROS.,
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Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS
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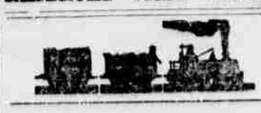
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

40 DOLLARS pays for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP in PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages, something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. dec24-86,1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE


DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. P M	P M	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 38	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54		12 20	8 38
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17		12 45	8 53
Wyoming	7 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54		1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A M	A M	P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 31
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 10
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 52	10 00		6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 09	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 13	3 30	5
Hick's Ferry	7 58	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	1 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13		3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 58	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 2	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 13
Chulasky	9 03		4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, Lewisburg, At Northumberland with P. & R. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.
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BILIOUSNESS.

"I unhesitatingly add my testimony to the great benefits to be derived from Simmons Liver Regulator. I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of Jaundice. I had good medical attendance, but it failed to restore me to the enjoyment of my former health. I then tried the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but all to no purpose, whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health." A. H. SHIRLEY, Richmond, Ky ..."I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from bilious attacks or any disease caused by a disarranged state of the liver."..... W. R. BERNARD, Kansas City, Mo.

DR SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER
CURE COUGHS AND COLDS
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PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.
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THE ANARCHISTS.

History of the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

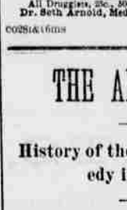
Deeds of the Fateful Day---May 4, 1886.

ARREST, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

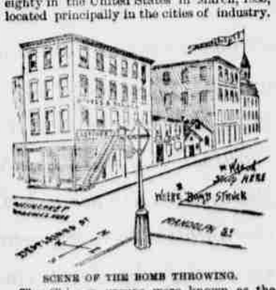
Judgment of the Illinois Courts Affirmed by the Nation's Supreme Tribunal.

Portraits and Sketches of the Police, the Judges, the Jury, the Convicted and Other Interested Persons—Pictures of the Scene of the Tragedy, Court Scenes, Etc.—Closing Events of the Drama. Letters of the Condemned, in Which They State Their Case.

ANARCHY IN AMERICA.



SOON after the close of the civil war in the United States immigration, always of no mean proportions, increased rapidly. It was then the American public first began to hear much of communism, socialism and anarchism. In 1882 the maximum was reached when 733,992 Europeans landed in the United States. Immigration from England had declined and that from Ireland fallen to a minimum; but from southern Germany there was an immense increase, while eastern Europe sent Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Hungarians and their congeners by tens of thousands. In many of these people hatred of government had become a hereditary sentiment. Chicago became headquarters for the discontented, and The Arbeiter Zeitung (Workers' Journal) their organ. Then sprung up in that city the International Workingmen's association. The platform or declaration of principles of this organization, as was testified to at the trial, urged that "the present system under which property is owned by individuals should be destroyed, and that all capital which has been produced by labor should be transformed into common property." The association was divided into "groups," of which there were eighty in the United States in March, 1885, located principally in the cities of industry.



SCENE OF THE BOMB THROWING.

The Chicago groups were known as the North Side, the Northwest Side, the American, the Karl Marx, the Freiheit, the Southwest Side and Jefferson No. 1. Schwab, Neebe and Lingg belonged to the North Side "group," Engel and Fischer to the Northwest Side, and Spies, Parsons and Fielden to the American. There was also an armed socialistic organization called the Lehr und Wehr-Verein, whose members seem to have also been members of the International "groups," but to have been of a higher rank.

The branch of the International Workingmen's association which existed in Chicago during 1885 and up to May 4, 1886, was a compact, well disciplined organization. At the head of it was a general or central committee. Next to it came the Lehr und Wehr-Verein. Then came the "armed sections" of the various "groups," and then came the unarmed members of the "groups."

JUST BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.

The evolution of the tragedy was curiously regular.

First, as has been shown, those men taught radical Socialism. Next, they organized discontented workingmen to act more efficiently in strikes. The usual trouble arose; "scabs" took the place of striking workmen, they were attacked by the strikers, the police were called on for protection and the inevitable question was presented—shall we fight? The Anarchists, in speech and in The Arbeiter Zeitung, vehemently urged destructive measures. They exhorted the strikers to fight both the "scabs" and the police, gave minute instructions how to use nitro-glycerine and manufacture bombs, and had "armed sections" of their supporters who drilled nightly and were instructed in the use of bombs.

At length it was boldly announced that the Anarchists had 5,000 armed and well drilled revolutionists in Chicago, and it was proved that they really had 3,000 at this time, as was sworn to during the trial. The Arbeiter Zeitung and The Alarm published many such sentiments as these:

Daggers and revolvers are easily to be gotten; hand grenades are cheaply to be produced.

Will the workingmen supply themselves with weapons, dynamite and prussic acid?

The workingmen ought to take aim at every member of the militia.

And while the writers acted with what they probably considered caution, the speakers used language of a very inflammatory character. Still, though one of the Chicago papers had predicted serious trouble, the meetings were not suppressed. But Frederick Ebersold, superintendent, and John Bonfield, inspector of police, were well aware of the extent of the discontent and made the most elaborate preparations to meet the outbreak when it should come.

INSPECTOR J. BONFIELD

SUPT. EBERSOLD

Capt. John Bonfield, who assumed the responsibility on the night of the tragedy, as on the day of the previous riot, was born in 1836 in New Brunswick, his father being a County Clare Irishman lately arrived in that province. In 1844 the family moved to Chicago, where John learned the trade of a machinist and afterward became a locomotive engineer. In 1857 he became a policeman and rose rapidly in rank.

Superintendent of Police Frederick J. Ebersold was born in Bavaria in 1841, emigrated to Illinois in 1857, enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois at the outbreak of the war, and served till the last Confederate had laid down his arms. He went in as a corporal and came out a captain. July 9, 1877, he was first enrolled as a policeman, and in October, 1885, he was at the head of the force. In the army he was 130 days under fire in battle or skirmish.

The agitation growing out of the attempt to enforce the eight hour law led directly to the tragedy. As early as May, 1884, the organized workingmen of Chicago gave notice that on the 1st of May, 1886, they would insist upon the general observance of the law. It is not necessary to detail the numerous strikes and occasional riots of the following two years in various sections of the country; suffice it, that each one was eagerly seized upon by the anarchists as fresh proof that capital was crushing labor.

On April 25, 1885, the new board of trade building was formally opened; there was a somewhat riotous popular demonstration against it, and Fielden and Parsons addressed the assemblage in language more inflammatory than ever before. In July, 1885, there was a general strike of street car employes. One riot was excited which was only suppressed by the police with great difficulty. In February, 1886, the workmen at the McCormick factory struck, and Pinkerton's men were employed to defend the property, and there was a riot. On May 1, 1886, the workingmen of Chicago, with few exceptions, carried out their plan of a general strike for an eight hour day. The strike was well managed and partially successful. On May 3 August Spies delivered a fierce philippic against the non-union men still employed at the McCormick works, and there was an encounter between the "scabs" and police on one side and the strikers on the other. A severe and terrible fight occurred; several men were killed and many more wounded in various degrees. From the battle ground August Spies hurried to the office of The Arbeiter Zeitung, wrote and had printed and distributed the noted revenge circular

EXPLOSION OF BOMB.

On May 4 there was rioting nearly all day on Blue Island avenue, near the McCormick works. The First regiment was ordered to be in readiness at its armory and the entire police force was kept in instant readiness. The Arbeiter Zeitung of that morning urged destructive action, and the Anarchists were busy among the strikers all day. Thousands of copies of the following notice were scattered through the city:

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

Great mass meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halstead. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious acts of the police—the shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon. Workingmen, arm yourselves and appear in full force!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DESPLAINES STREET STATION—BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED.

The word "Ruhe" (German for "Peace") alleged to have been agreed upon as the signal for immediate revolution, also appeared in that number of the paper.

THE FATEFUL NIGHT.

On the evening of May 4 about 2,000 people assembled. The managers placed the wagon on which the speakers were to stand a little way up Desplaines street from the Haymarket, by the mouth of a convenient alley, and at a point where they could have a full view of the police as the latter advanced from their Desplaines Street station. Mayor Carter Harrison was in the crowd and expressed some surprise at the mildness of the first speakers, Spies and Parsons. The crowd was disappointed, too, and was fast melting away, when Fielden took his stand in the wagon. His most intimate English friends could not have recognized the mild Methodist exhorter and laborer of other days. His frenzied declamation excited what remained of the crowd, and their applause reacted on him. It was testified at the trial that he called for immediate action in these words:

Arm! Arm!! Throttle and kill the law!

Then Inspector Bonfield decided to disperse the meeting. Seven companies of policemen, 175 men, in platoons reaching from curb to curb, marched from their station of Desplaines street north to the wagon. As they drew near, Fielden is sworn to have shouted:

"Here come the bloodhounds; you do your duty and I'll do mine!"

Capt. Ward, of the police, called out:

"In the name of the people of the state of Illinois I command you to peaceably disperse!"

Fielden stepped down from the wagon exclaiming:

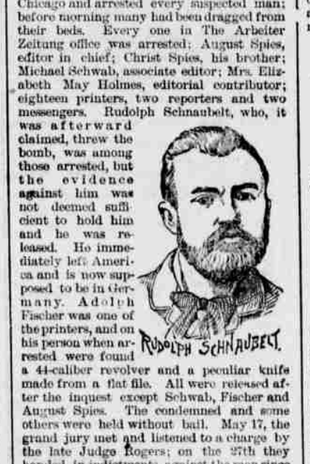
"We are peaceable!"

It was claimed by the prosecution that the word "peaceable" was the signal agreed on. There was dead silence for perhaps ten seconds, the crowd slowly moving off and the police standing firm, when a strange hissing sound was heard near the mouth of the alley and thence a little ball rose in curve over the wagon and fell between the second and third companies of police. There was a blinding flash, an explosion that was heard two miles and a deep prolonged roar, echoing from the buildings—then appalling screams and a volley of pistol shots. The smoke lifted, and the ground appeared covered with slain—but only for an instant. Two whole companies of police had been thrown to the ground, of whom one, Matthias J. Degan, was instantly killed, six mortally wounded and sixty others hurt in various degrees.

But the police rallied at once and with the firmness and steadiness of veterans, they sprang forward, emptying their revolvers into the flying crowd as they went, and following their shots with their clubs they cleared the street in less than three minutes of all save the dead and wounded. From alley, gutter and hallway came deep groans and curses.

Is is estimated that twenty of the crowd were killed and about 150 wounded. An Anarchist named Kistler was killed by the bomb. Besides Officer Degan, killed outright, the policemen who died of their wounds were J. J. Barrett, George Miller, Timothy Flanlian, Michael Sheehan, Thomas Reddin and Neil Hansen. After the dispersion of the mob came the saddest scenes of the occasion. The dead and wounded policemen were rapidly conveyed to the station, the latter made as comfortable as possible and surgeons called; but not before their wives and near relatives hurried there, for bad news flies fast. The tears of some, the sobs and loud cries of others, the groans, the gashes, the blood and mangled bodies—all these formed a scene to wring the hearts of the pitiful. Within a few weeks Chicago had contributed $70,000 for the care of the wounded police and the relief of their families and those of the dead.

The bomb used is said to have been of the same pattern used to kill the czar of Russia, and is very well shown in the initial letter cut of this account. It was made of composition metal cups fastened together nearly in the form of a sphere with a bolt and nut.



POLICE VICTIMS.

ARREST—TRIAL—CONVICTION.

On the day after the tragedy the police descended on every known Anarchist resort in Chicago and arrested every suspected man; before morning many had been dragged from their beds. Every one in The Arbeiter Zeitung office was arrested; August Spies, editor in chief; Christ Spies, his brother; Michael Schwab, associate editor; Mrs. Elizabeth May Holmes, editorial contributor; eighteen printers, two reporters and two messengers. Rudolph Schnaubelt, who, it was afterward claimed, threw the bomb, was among those arrested, but the evidence against him was not deemed sufficient to hold him and he was released. He immediately left America and is now supposed to be in Germany. Adolph Fischer was one of the printers, and on his person when arrested were found a 44-caliber revolver and a peculiar knife made from a flat file. All were released after the inquest except Schwab, Fischer and August Spies. The condemned and some others were held without bail. May 17, the grand jury met and listened to a charge by the late Judge Rogers; on the 27th they handed in indictments against the men since condemned and Anton Hirschberger and John Apel besides. On making up his case the prosecutor nolled the indictments against the last two, the evidence being insufficient. On the 21st of June the trial began before Judge Gary. Three weeks and three days were consumed in making up a jury; 1,281 talesmen were examined, both sides exhausting every power the law gave them. The names of the jury were as follows:

RUDOLPH SCHNAUBELT.

Frank S. Osborne, foreman; James H. Cole, Scott G. Randall, Theodore E. Deaker, Charles B. Todd, Andrew Hamilton, Charles A. Ludwig, James H. Brayton, Alanson H. Reed, John B. Grosier, George W. Adams, Howard T. Sanford.

The trial lasted from July 15 to Aug. 20 in its exclusive and attracted the attention of the civilized world—scarcely more by the importance of the issues than by the abilities of the counsel. On behalf of the state appeared State Attorney Julius S. Grinnell, assisted by Messrs. Frank Walker, Edmund Furthman and George C. Ingham; for the accused, Capt. W. P. Black, Moses Salomon, W. A. Foster and Sigmund Zeisler. The jury retired at 3:30 p. m., and at 10 a. m. next day, Aug. 20, returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, with a sentence of fifteen years in the penitentiary for Oscar Neebe, and death for the other seven.

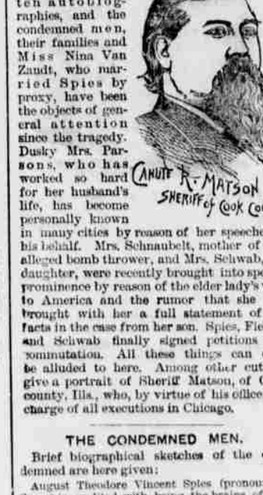
THE TRIAL.

The trial began and ended with sensations. On the first day A. R. Parsons, who had escaped and been in hiding, walked into the courtroom, announced his voluntary surrender and took his place in the dock with his friends. At the close, when asked by the court if they had aught to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, they all made long addresses, those of Parsons and Fielden being the best. That of Spies consisted of pleading and defiance, reasoning on liberty and quotations from Scripture. In the course of his remarks he spoke of Christ as a Socialist. Schwab and Neebe gave arguments against the regularity of the trial. Fielden excited some astonishment by saying: "The great Socialist, Jesus Christ, said 1,900 years ago: 'Better that ninety-nine guilty men should go unpunished than that one innocent man should suffer.'" Judge Gary then sentenced the seven men to be hanged.

APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.

The usual application for a new trial was filed and the entire method of the trial reargued for several days. The application being refused, an appeal was taken to the supreme court of Illinois, and once more the whole case was thoroughly argued. It is needless to detail the legal steps; suffice it that so much time was consumed that the case did not reach the supreme court till March 17, 1887. Then Messrs. Grinnell, Walker, Ingham and Attorney General Hunt, for the state, and Messrs. Black, Salomon, Zeisler and Leonard Swett, for the defense, discussed the issues as to whether the court below had erred, whether the Anarchists had been legally condemned to death for mere conspiracy, whether the jury was properly constituted and many others.

The weight of argument before the supreme court turned upon the proper construction of the two sections in the revised statutes of Illinois (chapter 38, div. 2, sections 2 and 3), which abolish the previous distinction between principal and accessory, and provide that any one who, "not being present, hath advised, encouraged, aided or abetted, * * * shall be considered as principal and * * * may be punished as such, whether the principal is convicted or not." On the 14th of September the court rendered an opinion, which fills twenty-one closely printed columns, and is an exhaustive exposition of the law, fully confirming the decision of the court below. And so the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of November, 1887. Another hope remained. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Hon. Randolph Tucker were employed as experts in constitutional law, and an appeal made to the supreme court of the United States, the chief allegation being that the accused had not been tried by an "impartial jury," as required by the national constitution. The revised statutes of Illinois permit the choice of a juryman who has formed an opinion from reading newspaper accounts of the case, provided he makes oath that his opinion is not such as could not be overthrown by evidence. The question of the making of a letter without warrant from Spies' desk was also brought up.

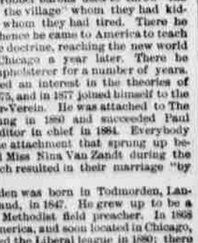


SUPREME COURT ILLINOIS.

The supreme court of the United States rendered its decision on the 2d of November, holding, in brief, that the jury law of Illinois does not contravene any provision of the national constitution, and that the question as to whether the state constitution and laws had been strictly observed was one for the state courts alone. The court confined itself very strictly to the case before it, entering into the general questions raised only so far as absolutely necessary. But two points, therefore, were passed upon in regard to the amendments. The court held that the first ten amendments limit the powers of the Federal government, not the powers of a state over its citizens; and that the Fourteenth amendment has not changed the rule in that respect. In all other matters the court holds that it has no jurisdiction, as the questions as to violating the national constitution were not raised or argued in the Illinois court. Therefore, a writ of error could not issue.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

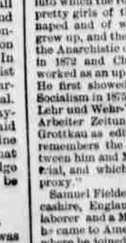
Of the various appeals and petitions and meetings protesting against the execution of the Anarchists we have not room to speak at length. Spies and Parsons have written autobiographies, and the condemned men, their families and Miss Nina Van Zandt, who married Spies by proxy, have been the objects of general attention since the tragedy. Dusky Mrs. Parsons, who has worked so hard for her husband's life, has become personally known in many cities by reason of her speeches in his behalf. Mrs. Schnaubelt, mother of the alleged bomb thrower, and Mrs. Schwab, her daughter, were recently brought into special prominence by reason of the elder lady's visit to America and the rumor that she had brought with her a full statement of the facts in the case from her son. Spies, Fielden and Schwab finally signed petitions for commutation. All these things can only be alluded to here. Among other cuts we give a portrait of Sheriff Matson, of Cook county, Ills., who, by virtue of his office, has charge of all executions in Chicago.



THE CONDEMNED MEN.

Brief biographical sketches of the condemned are here given:

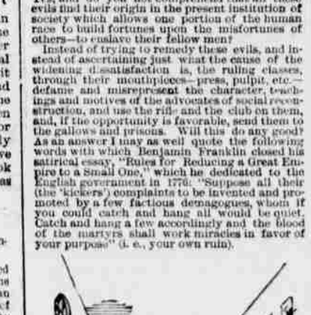
August Theodore Vincent Spies (pronounced Speis) is credited with being the brains of the movement. He has given his experience in an autobiography which is regarded as the work of a genius by his friends, and as "eloquent insanity in print" by those who are opposed to him. He was born Dec. 10, 1855, in the "old robbers' castle of Landeck," central Germany; one of his early playthings was an old torture rack with which the nobles used to extort money from Jews or "regulate" the peasants, and his favorite haunt in childhood was on the edge of a deep chasm into which the robber barons used to throw "the pretty girls of the village" whom they had kidnaped and of whom they had tired. There he grew up, and thence he came to America to teach the Anarchistic doctrine, reaching the new world in 1872 and Chicago a year later. There he worked as an upholsterer for a number of years. He first showed an interest in the theories of Socialism in 1875, and in 1877 joined himself to the Lehr und Wehr-Verein. He was attached to The Arbeiter Zeitung in 1880 and succeeded Paul Grottkau as editor in chief in 1884. Everybody remembers the attachment that sprung up between him and Miss Nina Van Zandt during the trial, and which resulted in their marriage "by proxy."



COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE.

Samuel Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, in 1847. He grew up to be a laborer and a Methodist field preacher. In 1868 he came to America, and soon located in Chicago, where he joined the Liberal league in 1880; there he met Spies and Parsons, and thereafter grew rapidly into anarchial views. Save him and Parsons, all the condemned are Germans.

Albert R. Parsons is the only native American among the condemned men. Born in Alabama in 1848 and early left an orphan, he was reared by his brother, who was afterwards the noted Confederate general, W. H. Parsons. He served in the Confederate artillery when but 14 years old; but after the war he became a Republican, and in 1872 married a woman "suspected of having negro blood in her veins," for which his brother disowned him. Before this he had been first a printer on The Galveston (TEX.) News and late editor of The Waco Cresy Spectator. Because of this marriage he was obliged to leave Texas, and locating in Chicago he worked in various printing offices, but after a time became a professional labor agitator; was at one time master workman of District Assembly 24, Knights of Labor, and was president of the trades assembly for three years. He was nominated for the presidency by the Socialistic party in 1880, but declined, as he was not then 35 years of age. In 1883, at Pittsburg, he helped frame the platform of the International Working People's association. He was named for city clerk of Chicago by the Socialists in 1883, and became editor of The Alarm, the organ of the "American Group," a year later.



Louis Lingg, who is convicted of having made the bombs, is but 22 years old and cannot speak English. He is said to have been expelled from Germany, where he was born, for conspiracy.

Michael Schwab is a native of Manheim, Germany, was born in 1853 and was educated in a convent. Coming to America in 1879, he worked for a time at the book binders' trade. He became connected with The Arbeiter Zeitung at the same time as Spies.

George Engel was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1836, received a common school education, learned the printers' trade and came to America in 1873. A year later he located in Chicago, where he soon embraced Socialism and became an Anarchist. He established the "Northwest Group" in 1883.

Adolph Fischer is about 30 years of age and is a German. He came to America when a lad and learned the printers' trade with his brother, who published a German weekly at Nashville, Tenn. Later Adolph edited and published The Little Rock (ARK.) Staats Zeitung, which he sold in 1881. Then he worked at his trade in St. Louis and Chicago. He sometimes accused Spies and Schwab of being too mild, and at one time established Der Anarchist, a paper intended to supplant The Arbeiter Zeitung.

Oscar Neebe, who received a sentence of fifteen years in the state prison, is also a middle aged German.

THE ANARCHISTS' SIDE.

Perhaps the best possible summary of the Anarchists' defense of their action and their belief is found in the letters addressed by the condemned to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, extracts from which are given:

FISCHER'S LETTER.

COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1887.

To Mr. R. J. Oglesby, Governor of the State of Illinois:

DEAR SIR—I am aware that petitions are being circulated and signed by the general public asking you to commute the sentence of death which was inflicted upon me by a criminal court of this state. Anent this action of a sympathising and well meaning portion of the people, I solemnly declare that it has not my sanction. As a man of honor, as a man of conscience and as a man of principle, I cannot accept mercy. I am not guilty of the charge in the indictment—of murder. I am no murderer, and cannot apologize for an action of which I know I am innocent. And should I ask "mercy" on account of my principles, which I honestly believe to be true and noble? No. I am no hypocrite, and have, therefore, no excuses to offer with regard to being an Anarchist, because the experiences of the past eighteen months have only strengthened my convictions. The question is, Am I responsible for the death of the policemen at the Haymarket? and I say no, unless you assert that every Abolitionist could have been held responsible for the deeds of John Brown.

History repeats itself. As the powers that be have at all times thought that they could stem the progressive tide by exterminating a few "kickers," so do the ruling class of today imagine that they can put a stop to the movement of labor emancipation by hanging a few of its advocates. Progress in its victorious march has had to overcome many obstacles which seemed invincible, and many of its apostles have died the death of martyrs. The

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

Every now and then I see a paragraph in the newspapers calling upon the Administration to negotiate a better treaty of extradition with Great Britain—one thut will keep our escaping boodlers and bank cashiers out of Canada. In discussing the case of W. S. McGarrigle, the Chicago boodler, the latest of this sort, for example, the newspapers, almost without exception, have had something to say about the necessity of negotiating a new extradition treaty with Great Britain covering all such cases. They all appear to have quite forgotten that one of the very first things Secretary Bayard did was to negotiate a new extradition treaty with Great Britain covering the very points they talk so much about. That treaty was sent to the Senate in May, 1886, and there it has slept ever since. The President sent a special message with it pointing out to the Senate its importance and urging immediate action. Secretary Bayard personally pointed out to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations the necessity for action. But they did nothing. And why? Oh, simply because that's the policy they've adopted as to every treaty sent to the Senate by the Administration. It is to be ignored. If it cannot be ignored, then it is to be defeated.—*Record.*

The Result in New York State.

The vote of yesterday serves notice on the Republican party that Platt and Blaine, whom, for the time being, Platt represented, must be given up or all hope of success in the Presidential campaign next year must be abandoned. That such notice has been served is a great gain for honest government not only in this State but in the nation. . . . But the victory of the Democrats is as full of promising of advantage to the country as is the downfall of Platt. The rebuke to the latter is an encouragement for the former. The Democrats of New York had the sagacity to see that now was the time, and this State the arena, in which to fight for the principle of revenue reform. They put that principle clearly, definitely into their platform, and they have met their protectionist opponents at every point on this issue. They have won a signal victory, and they will go from their battle here before the majority of their party in the House and demand that this same fight shall be made in the national elections next year. The majority must listen to them. The logic of this contest and its splendid result cannot be ignored. A revenue reform bill on the lines laid down by the New York Democrats must pass the House before adjournment, and the party, with a New York candidate, backed by the triumph in his own State, must go to the country on that issue. For the first time since the war closed there is a fair prospect that a square national vote will be had on the most important of national questions. This is all that is needed to secure, at last, the reform which the interests of the country so plainly require.—*New York Times (Ind. Rep.)*

This is a mighty free country, except inside the Democratic party. There the machine is stronger than public sentiment and the newspapers put together.—*New York Tribune (Rep.)*

The result of the election in this State settles three points as thoroughly as any political event can be settled in advance: President Cleveland will be renominated by his party; Mr. Blaine will not be renominated by the Republicans; Mr. George will not control the election next year. New York is the pivotal State. Mr. Cleveland's friends have had a complete triumph. They are entitled to the fruits of the victory. Grover Cleveland is indeed a lucky man; and James G. Blaine may be said to be a dead cock in the pit.—*New York World (Ind)*

Due credit for the cohesion and confidence that brought about the glorious result of yesterday should be given to Grover Cleveland, whose manly and sensible letter was as timely as it was wise.—*New York Sun (Ind.)*

The elections are a complete triumph for the Administration. The victory is along the whole line. The national, State and municipal administrations were alike on trial, and the verdict as regards President Cleveland, Governor Hill and Mayor Hewitt is: "Well done, good and faithful servants!" . . . We do not view this result with satisfaction because we care anything for the Democratic party. We realize that it has done very much for the country; that it is the party of peace and represents national prosperity. New York is satisfied to maintain it in power, and as New York spoke yesterday the nation, unless the Democratic leaders waste their heritage, will in the coming Presidential campaign.—*New York Herald.(Ind.)*

The Vote by Counties.

Following is the official vote of Pennsylvania by counties, with the exception of Allegheny, Armstrong, Centre, Lawrence, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Snyder, Sullivan and Warren, which are estimated. The figures show a net Democratic gain of 1,440 over the vote of 1885, when Quay, Rep., for State Treasurer, had a plurality of 34,516:

REP. MAJORITIES.		DEM. MAJORITIES	
Allegheny	5909	Adams	467
Armstrong	1910	Berks	5497
Beaver	1422	Bucks	7
Bedford	68	Cambria	881
Blair	1351	Carbon	825
Bradford	3152	Centre	350
Butler	587	Clarion	969
Cameron	171	Clearfield	700
Chester	2444	Clinton	345
Crawford	1472	Columbia	1315
Dauphin	3065	Cumberland	874
Delaware	3518	Elk	450
Erie	1868	Fayette	197
Forest	221	Fulton	254
Franklin	654	Greene	1651
Huntingdon	788	Juniata	30
Indiana	2283	Lackawanna	873
Jefferson	741	Lehigh	1894
Lancaster	6040	Luzerne	797
Lawrence	1750	Lycoming	1012
Lebanon	1397	Monroe	1739
McKean	1403	Montour	400
Mercer	1222	Northampton	3313
Mifflin	146	Pike	697
Montgomery	5031	Schuylkill	837
Northumberland	45	Sullivan	450
Perry	232	Wayne	149
Philadelphia	14141	Wyoming	4
Potter	83	York	1775
Snyder	101		
Somerset	2731	Total	27943
Susquehanna	1551		
Tioga	2010		
Union	721		
Venango	879		
Warren	1911		
Washington	1321		
Westmoreland	254		
Total	69511		
	27943		
Hart's Plurality	41568		

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ELECTION, HELD TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

TOWNSHIPS.	S. Treas. B. J. McGrann, D.	J. of S. C. William B. Hart, R.	Asso. J. Dallas C. Irish, R.	Prothy. J. Ross Thompson, D.	R. & R. Henry W. Williams, R.	Treas. Cyrus B. McHenry, D.	Comrs. Geo. A. Buckingham, R.	Comrs. William H. Snyder, D.	Comrs. W. M. Monroe, R.	Comrs. Chas. H. Campbell, D.	Comrs. M. G. Hughes, R.	Comrs. George A. Herring, D.	Comrs. R. D. Frees, R.	Comrs. William G. Girton, D.	Comrs. Jesse Rittenhouse, D.	Comrs. Ezra Stephens, R.	Comrs. Silas Conner, L.	Auds. Amos Hartman, D.	Auds. E. M. Towlinson, R.	Auds. J. B. Yetter, R.	Sur. Samuel Neyhard, D.
Beaver	109	10	....	107	11	107	11	109	10	109	10	109	10	109	108	10	....	109	109	10	109
Benton	169	35	14	166	40	161	39	174	41	175	41	175	41	168	164	47	18	175	175	41	173
Berwick, E	81	90	16	82	92	144	30	90	98	87	94	86	84	101	6	88	90	99	88	99	83
Berwick, W	70	138	3	47	140	71	107	53	146	89	139	52	139	50	48	149	4	49	49	149	47
Bloom, E	209	139	5	214	135	218	131	224	131	235	123	227	131	143	183	159	24	221	220	140	221
Bloom, W	121	140	17	121	142	131	132	131	146	158	123	140	150	14	111	157	27	131	131	147	125
Briarcreek	81	86	1	82	87	69	26	87	84	89	82	87	84	69	61	14	82	86	85	87	84
Catawissa	147	142	4	147	141	148	137	147	136	104	161	148	136	101	121	140	64	125	146	145	151
Centralia	80	102	1	81	97	82	96	85	100	84	102	84	91	84	84	91	8	84	84	102	84
Centre	83	91	....	83	89	82	89	85	87	85	87	83	91	87	82	32	67	85	84	89	84
Conyngham, N	65	85	....	70	84	70	84	70	84	70	84	70	84	70	63	8	78	70	70	84	70
Conyngham, S	31	86	....	32	86	32	87	40	27	35	32	42	25	31	30	2	43	39	39	28	38
Fishingcreek	191	39	....	187	49	197	23	195	37	187	44	189	39	119	173	36	29	192	191	35	189
Franklin	84	14	....	84	14	84	14	84	14	33	12	32	14	34	31	5	14	34	35	14	35
Greenwood	134	94	21	134	95	137	90	165	63	150	88	146	100	142	132	100	28	144	144	100	145
Hemlock	85	98	2	85	30	84	91	84	99	87	30	88	29	84	84	26	5	87	87	28	88
Jackson	98	7	....	98	8	91	8	92	10	96	8	93	79	33	1	97	98	33	1	97	97
Locust	140	65	....	140	65	140	65	142	62	131	71	140	64	138	137	64	3	140	140	64	140
Madison	148	23	4	149	27	109	27	109	23	110	25	110	25	98	98	25	21	110	110	25	110
Main	87	9	4	87	9	87	9	86	9	84	12	87	9	82	86	9	2	87	86	10	86
Mifflin	148	40	....	148	39	148	39	148	39	148	39	148	39	147	148	39	1	148	148	39	148
Montour	52	31	....	52	31	52	31	47	35	47	35	52	30	49	53	26	13	52	53	30	53
Mt. Pleasant	59	39	....	59	37	58	37	60	38	60	38	60	39	44	57	32	35	60	60	38	59
Orange	118	60	11	122	61	122	57	148	49	128	63	124	63	60	80	10	175	123	121	61	125
Pine	64	21	....	64	21	64	21	64	21	64	21	64	21	64	64	22	....	64	64	21	64
Roaringcreek	51	28	1	51	28	51	28	50	28	50	29	50	28	51	51	9	20	50	50	28	50
Scott, E	84	58	8	84	58	83	69	88	56	90	57	89	58	92	85	61	1	89	89	58	89
Scott, W	65	46	9	66	46	67	45	69	41	68	45	66	47	60	59	25	67	66	67	48	66
Sugarloaf	136	14	....	135	14	135	14	135	14	135	14	136	14	132	130	26	....	137	137	14	137
Totals	2870	1561	114	2888	1563	3004	1536	3091	1530	2951	1582	2973	1561	2750	2667	1455	805	2962	2943	1600	2953

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

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Seasonable BARGAINS —AT— H. J. Clark & Son's.

1 lot Ladies' Dress Cloths, Mixtures, at 35c., worth 50c.

1 lot All-Wool Croise, 36 in., at 35c., worth 50c.

1 lot All-Wool Tricots, 36 in., at 40c., worth 50c.

1 lot Silk and Wool Dress Goods, 25c. a yard, former price, 45c.

1 lot 6-4 All-Wool Tricots, 75c. a yard, good value at 90c.

1 lot 6-4 Cloakings, 95c. a yard, good value at $1.25.

Stockinet, 12½c. a yard, or $1.25 a pound.

1 lot Silk Velvets at 75c. a yard, former price, $1.00 a yard.

1 lot Silk Velvets, Striped, $1.15 a yard, former price, $1.40.

1 lot 40-in. Plain All Wool Cloths at 50c. a yard.

1 lot Ladies' Gossamers, $1.00 each, former price, $1.50 and $2.00.

1 lot Linen Handkerchiefs, at one-third and one-half former prices.

1 lot Ladies' Merino Vests, 35c., extra value.

Cotton Flannels, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18c. a yard.

The Best 25-c. All Wool Twilled Red Flannels sold and finer qualities in proportion.

Plush Coats at $20, $25, $30, $32 50, $37.50, $40, $50.

Plush Jackets at $18.00, was $22.50, $14.00 was $16 00.

Plush Wraps at $16.50 was $20.00, $25.00 was $29.50.

A lot of Children's Coats at reduced prices, from 75c. up.

A lot of Ladies' Jackets at reduced prices to close. Call and see.

Extra quality Black and Colored Dress Silks at $1.00 a yard. See them.

Good values in Blankets, from $1.00 a pair to $7.50.

Full lines of Astrachans for Coats and Trimmings.

Full lines of Fur and Braid Trimmings.

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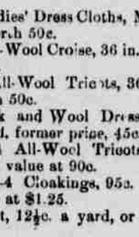

For TOILET, CHAFING, SKIN troubles and diseases, for use after shaving or for the NURSERY. A sure cure for PILES, ITCH, &c.

ATHLOPHOROS POWDER is unrivaled, neat, clean, handy and effective. Beautifully put up in box with puff. Send 2 cents for the beautiful colored picture, the Hyperion Girl. Athlophoros Co. of Wall St., N.Y.

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T. W. EDGAR, OF ESPY, PA.,

Respectfully informs his friends and public generally that he has refitted his planing mill. In addition to the planing mill work he is now prepared to furnish to order doors and inside finish for houses.

WESTERN PINE,

veneered with all our native woods, also foreign woods, such as Mahogany, Rosewood, &c., &c. All hard wood Mouldings is used for Veneered Doors and Inside Finish. All work shall be guaranteed. Water proof Glue is used for veneering all our Doors and Casings, Base Boards, &c., &c. Also Walnut, Ash, Sycamore, Oak, Butternut, Maple, Cherry, Poplar, Veneers, for sale at the Mill, six to ten feet long, six to thirty inches wide.

T. W. EDGAR.

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THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR

50 Changes.

Combining a Parlor, Library, Smoking, Reclining or Invalid CHAIR, LOUNGE, BED, or COUCH.

Price $7.00 and up. Send stamp for Catalogue. SHIPPED to all parts of the world.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

All furnished with the Automatic Coach Brake, and Retailed at our Wholesale Prices. Send stamp for Catalogue and mention carriages.

THE LUBURG MANF'G CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

October 22 86 3yrs.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

IS THAT WHICH KEEPS THE LIVER AND STOMACH IN A HEALTHY CONDITION: AND NOTHING IN THE WORLD CAN SO SUCCESSFULLY DO THIS AS MANDRAKE, WHICH, AS IN

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

IS A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a.

Bittenbender & Co., WAGON MAKER'S —AND— BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES. No. 126 & 128 Franklin Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

Iron and Steel.

[aprill-1y.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING

G. W. BERTSCH, THE MERCHANT TAILOR.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.

Store—next door to First National Bank, MAIN STREET, Bloomsburg Pa.

J. R. SMITH & CO. LIMITED. MILTON, Pa., DEALERS IN

PIANOS

By the following well known makers:

hickering, Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

Catalogue and Price Lists On application.

Sept3-86tf.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, secured by first mortgage, dated september 1, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on all bonds outstanding up to september 1, 1887, will be paid on presentation of the same to the Treasurer, at his office in Bloomsburg, at any time within 15 days from November 1, 1887. If the bonds are not presented by December 1, 1887, the interest will be defaulted and the fund applied to other purposes.

WM. J. CLARK, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1887, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

1. The account of Anna Conner, surviving partner of the late firm of E. Peterman.

Prothy's office, Nov. 7, 1887.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented in the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1887, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

John L. Beishline, estate, Hemlock. Personalty, $256.00.

George Lynn, estate, Montour. Personalty, $300.

John Levan, estate, Roaringcreek. Personalty, $30?.

Josiah Rhoads, estate, Locust. Personalty $800

Mills Chamberlin, estate, Bloomsburg. Personalty, $82.75; realty $317.21. $300.

Isaac D. Patton, estate, Greenwood. Realty, $900.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.

Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1887.

RULE ON HEIRS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

In the matter of the partition and valuation of real estate of George Miller, late of Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa.

To Adam Miller, Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., William Miller, Wetherly, Carbon county, Pa., John Miller, Nescopeck Luzerne county, Pa., Nathan Miller, Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa., Caroline, intermarried with Jacob Savison, Wetherly, Carbon county, Pa., Polly, intermarried with John Kishbach, Hazleton, Luzerne county, Penn'a, Sallie A. Whatnecht, Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa., Maria intermarried with Levi Kishbach, Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa., and Jacob Miller, Wetherly, Carbon county, Pa.

You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said George Miller, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold.

Witness the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of said Court, this 6th day of October, A. D. 1887.

W. H. SNYDER, Clerk O. C.

Oct14-4t.

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF JOHN JACOBY, DEC'D.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

To Joseph Hendershott, husband of Malvina Hendershott, Norman Hendershott, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Orilla Jamison, intermarried with Alfred Jamison, Washington, D.C.; Albert G. Hendershott, Washington, D. C.; Annie Hendershott, intermarried with H. W. Sloan, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Maria Sutherland, Akron, Ind.; O. A. Jacoby, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Frank M. Crawford, Philadelphia; Iram D. Crawford, Macon, Georgia; Linn Crawford, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Enos Jacoby, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Martha, intermarried with Abram Cross, Rantoul, Illinois, lineal descendants of John Jacoby, deceased, and to all other persons, interested, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take real estate of said John Jacoby, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And here of fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1887.

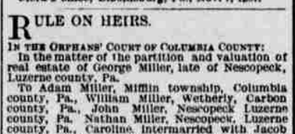
WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.

Sheriff's office, Nov. 1, 1887.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for Yards, Cemetery Lots and Public Grounds

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For cauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. et up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

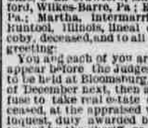
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS, BLOOMSBURG PA.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y. (Fauguse pnov



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS. The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Makes all tight. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists.

D.r BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Caution. The Genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-marks to wit: A Bull's Head in a Circle, and Syrup. Caution-label. And the fac-simile signatures of John W. Bull & J. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Prop's, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SALVATION OIL, "The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain," Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

A FEW Second Hand Stoves IN GOOD CONDITION, Single & Double Heaters, —AT— H. G. Eshleman's, OPERA HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND Scrap, a large and complete line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block.

ALL THE FINEST EXTRACTS—COLOGNE Sachets, Pomades, Hair Dyes and Bay Rum at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal Church.

ALL PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER, A fine stock at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CASTILLE, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, a full line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Upper Main street.

COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine, Tapioca, Sage, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, MILLET, MAW AND Mixed Seed for the birds, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door below Creasy's Grocery Store.

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BY BOX, LOOSE OR in Tablet form, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NURSING BOTTLES NIPPLES, RUBBER RATTLES, Teething Rings and all requisites of the Nursery that will contribute to the baby's happiness, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, two doors above Evans & Eyer's Clothing Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY receipts carefully prepared at all hours at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS, ROUGE, Cosmetic and gold and silver Diamond Dust, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, No 66 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER—MANY KINDS AND MANY prices—at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. junes,ly,87.

Schuyler's Hardware.

COFFEE.

Everybody likes a good cup of coffee but how few there are who get it; not over one-half the coffee brought on the table is fit to drink, and yet you go on and drink it because you can't do any better. Some one perhaps asks you out to dinner and serves a delicious cup of coffee, and you inwardly think how much you would give if you could have such a cup of coffee at home; you feel a little delicacy in asking the housewife how she made it and go home and drink your weak bitter mixture with the best grace you can. And yet properly equipped, good coffee is within the reach of every one. We claim with our "One Minute Coffee Pot" any child 8 years old can make as good a cup of coffee as the most experienced cook, requires no fish skins salt, egg etc. to clear it, it is clear as wine every time and of a rich strong flavor. This is all the space we can give to coffee, the balance to explain we will take pleasure in doing at our store.

THE KEYSTONE BEATER takes the cake and makes it too, beats the white of an egg stiff enough in 15 seconds to be tossed into a ball. Makes potatoes as light and flaky as snow, it will whip up anything to a degree of fineness impossible with any other machine, is useful for mixing drinks, beating cakes, custards, puddings, cranberry sauce, pies, preparing strawberries, bananas, peaches, apples etc. as flavors, can be used in various ways and will last a lifetime.

Bird Cages.

A new lot just in.

Very Resp. J. R. SCHUYLER & Co, Bloomsburg, Pa.

60 DAYS SALE!

The entire stock of the late D. Lowenberg will be offered at greatly reduced prices, as the complete stock must be sold before the 1st of the New Year. Remember, the goods are not cheap goods, but fine goods at

COST PRICE.

The stock consists of fine

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

FINE SATIN LINED

OVERCOATS,

PRINCE ALBERT

SUITS,

YOUTHS', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

OVERCOATS, KILT SUITS,

For Little Boys,

Pretty Overcoats ALSO, TRUNKS —AND— VALISES.

HATS, CAPS,

Furnishing Goods, &c.

CALL AND SEE

FOR YOURSELVES.

Let Your Eyes be Your Judges!

If you wish our opinion we will recommend goods that will not injure the reputation of this Establishment. All we ask is the public to come and see and judge for themselves.

A full line of Fall and Winter suits made up in

City Style,

Way below the Regular Price.

A FULL LINE OF

Gold and Silver WATCHES

of the best make. Must be sold

AT COST

BY THE ADMINISTRATORS OF

D. LOWENBERG'S Estate.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, '87, at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain mill property and piece of land, situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in a public road, in line of land of A. Clayton, thence by the same south forty and one-half degrees west, twenty-one and three-tenths perches to a post, south seventy-nine and one-half degrees west, two and seven-tenths perches to a post, in line of land of Wm Lamon, thence by the same south one degree west, two and three-tenths perches to a black oak, thence by land of Pettie, south eighty-two degrees east, eight and four-tenths perches to a black oak, thence south fifty-two and one-fourth degrees east, five and six-tenths perches to a post, thence south seventy-two and three-fourths degrees east, five and four-tenths perches to a double maple, thence south thirteen and one-half degrees east, two and four-tenths perches to an ash on the bank of creek, thence north forty-eight and one-half degrees east, seventeen perches to a stone in main road, running between mill and dwelling house, thence along said road north thirty-four and three fourths degrees west, eighteen and six-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing ten acres and nineteen perches of land, strict measure, be the same more or less. In connection with the above the water right for mill is conveyed, &c., a portion of the premises being farm land. There is erected on the premises an excellent water power, suitable for grist mill or manufactory purposes. The property was formerly known as the Traugh mill property, situate about one mile from Berwick, Pa.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nelson Freas, and Jonas Crisman and E. M. Crisman, terre tenants.

Lev. Fa. JACKSON, Atty.

ALSO,

At the Cross Keys hotel in Berwick, on the same day, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground, situate in the borough of Berwick, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, being in lot number eighty-eight, (88) as marked and numbered in the general plan of M W Jackson's addition to the borough of Berwick, bounded and described as follows, to-wit, Beginning at the northwestwardly side of Sixth street, in said borough, at the corner of lot number eighty-nine, thence along sixth street, a distance of forty-five and a half feet, to line of lot number eighty-seven, thence along lot number eighty-seven, a distance of one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to Seventh street, thence along Seventh street, a distance of forty-five and and one-half feet to a line of lot number ninety-two, thence by lots numbers ninety-two, ninety-one, ninety and eighty-nine, a distance of one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a large two-story frame dwelling house. Also, a small double frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half interest of all that certain lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Tenth street, between Pine and Chestnut streets, in the borough of Berwick, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, it being lot number sixteen, (16) as marked and numbered in Richard Thompson's addition to the borough of Berwick, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on Tenth street, at a corner of lot number fifteen, thence along said lot one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to a one-rod alley, thence along said alley forty-nine and one-half feet to a corner of lot number seventeen, thence along the same one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to Tenth street aforesaid, thence along the same forty-nine and one-half feet to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Wm. J. Knorr vs. Geo. W. Vannatta, and to be sold as the property of Geo W. Vannatta.

EVANS, Att'y. Al. Fi. Fa.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., all that certain real estate, farm, messuage or tract of land, situate in Fishingcreek township, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a chestnut oak, thence by land of William Robbins north twenty degrees west, two hundred and forty-five perches and seven-tenths to a white oak, thence by land of Thomas Hutchinson south seventy degrees west fifty-six perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel Ash south twenty degrees east, one hundred and three perches and five-tenths to a stone, thence by the same south sixty-four degrees west eight perches and eight-tenths to a stone, thence by the same south twenty degrees east, one hundred and forty perches to a stone, thence by land of John Fowler north seventy-one degrees east, sixty-four perches and eight-tenths to the place of beginning, containing eighty-eight acres and forty-four perches of land and the usual allowances for roads, &c., whereon are erected a two-story frame house, bank barn, hog pen and other outbuildings.

Terms of sale to be as follows: Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; fifteen per cent on the sixth day of December, 1887, and the remainder to be secured by bond and mortgage, with Scire Facias and insurance clause upon the premises, in which the executor of Samuel Ash shall be the mortgagee, conditioned for the payment of one-half of the remaining purchase money on the first day of June, 1888, and the balance of purchase money on the first of November, 1888, with interest from 7th December, 1887, on each payment.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Jacob Terwilliger, executor of Samuel Ash, deceased, vs. Elias Ash and Susan Ash, his wife, and to be sold as the property of Elias Ash and Susan Ash, his wife.

WALLER, ATT'Y.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	Arrive. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg,	1 55	8 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street	1 44	7 53	8 49	6 42
Irondale	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet	1 28	7 35	9 32	6 58
Orangeville	1 13	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 22
Tubbs	12 50	7 06	10 05	7 27
Stillwater	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 33
Benton	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:14 a. m.	11:27 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:01 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:34 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
4:26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:59 p m

NOTICE !

H. V. White & Co. pay one cent per pound for good dry Buckwheat.

Notice to Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June 2nd 1881, (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient description by boundaries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.

Oct 28 tf JOHN B. CASEY, Com's Clerk.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The taxpayers of Bloomsburg are hereby notified that the dog, State and county taxes must be paid on or before the 23rd day of Dec. 1887, as five per cent will be added after that date, and five per cent. will be added to school tax after January 2nd, 1888. The poor tax is also in my hands for collection and should be paid without further delay. Office at my residence, Iron street.

Bloomsburg Nov 9th, 1887.

R STILES, Collector.

For Sale.

1 gray mare, 4 years old.
1 brown mare, 4 years old, Bonny Doon.
1 draft horse.

WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN,
nov18. Orangeville, Pa.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

Personal.

Rev. Stuart Mitchell went to Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell spent the fore part of the week in Philadelphia.

J. C. Fitzpatrick, a former clerk at the Exchange Hotel, was in town during the past week.

Dr. Ross, homeopathic physician at Scranton, visited at Mr. I. S. Kuhn's Thursday of last week.

Isaiah Rupert is now employed as telegraph operator at the D. L. & W. depot in this place.

Everything in the grocery line and underwear at J. W. Yinger's, Rupert. 3w

Trade dollars are now worth sixty cents.

Gum boots and felt boots at J. W. Yinger's, Rupert. 3w

Mr. M. P. Lutz is having a slate roof put on his residence on Third street.

Harman & Hassert have the finest coal in the market. Give them a call.

W.J. Correll and Company have reshingled the roof of their store building.

S. F. Peacock is a happy father. A daughter was born Monday afternoon.

H. W. Sloan is building an addition to the rear of his home on Market street.

Dick Sands' Continentals at the Opera House Saturday evening, November 19th.

The most comfortable truss and supporter is the rubber elastic. Consult Dr. J. Schuyler. 2w

Several of our young men are taking business courses at colleges in Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Just received, a fine line of oilcloths at J. W. Yinger's, Rupert. By the yard and in patterns. 3w

Secure your tickets at Dentler's for the G. A. R. entertainment at the Opera House Friday evening.

Paul E. Wirt, Esq., is making some extensive improvements upon his residence on Fifth street.

Try E. Jacoby's "Peerless" extra select oysters and his Kalamazoo celery for your Thanksgiving dinner.

Two young ladies were immersed in the baptistry at the Baptist church Sunday evening, Rev. J. P. Tustin officiating.

W. S. Moyer has broken ground for the erection of a new residence in the lot on the corner of Market and Third streets.

Harman & Hassert have entire control of the sale of the celebrated Kingston Coal in Columbia county. Wholesale or retail.

A new line of hats and caps at J. W. Yinger's, Rupert. 3w

Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving Day. Only one month from then until Christmas. The year is fast drawing to a close.

If there is anything in your line you need, call on J. W. Yinger at Rupert, and he will use you well. Rock bottom prices, "and don't you forget it." 3w

Mr. McNall, student at Lewisburg University, preaches every other Sunday in the Baptist church at this place. He will preach Sunday, November 27th.

Work on the new residence, which G. S. Herring Esq. is having built on upper Main street, is going on rapidly. It will be a handsome building when completed.

As there are a number of Union churches in the county, the opinion of Judge Elwell in the Locust township case will be of interest to many of our readers. It is printed elsewhere

If your druggist has not got Dr. Shattuck's Rest Cure Specific, the new kidney and liver remedy, or will not get it promptly for you, the Rest Cure Specific Co. will forward it and prepay charges on receipt of the price, $1 or $5 for half dozen.

The Philologian Society has sent out fine invitation cards announcing their Literary re-union to take place in Normal Hall, Thursday November 24th. The exercises furnished by this society upon these occasions, have been highly commented upon. Those favored with invitations should not fail to be present. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock p. m.

The pupils of the Model school and Music Department of the State Normal School will give an entertainment consisting of a Cantata, "A Merry Company or the Cadets' Picnic," and other vocal and instrumental music, in Institute Hall, on Friday evening Nov. 25th, beginning at 7:30. Admission 15, 25, and 35 cents. Reserved seats may be secured at Clark's book store.

Dick Sands' Continentals will hold the boards at the Opera House next Saturday evening, November 19th. Look out for the parade of the Continental Band at noon, headed by Barnum's $10,000 drum major. The troupe embraces a number of fine specialty artists, and a first-class moral entertainment is guaranteed by the management. See large bills for particulars.

Don't fail to attend the entertainment at the Opera House Friday evening under the auspices of the G. A. R. The programme will consist of select readings by Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Calhoun is a finished elocutionist; she is a sister of Gen. Custer, and is said to be very much like him in appearance. Let there be a large audience to hear her.

Do not let your prejudices against patent medicines extend to Dr. Shattucks Rest Cure Specific, the new cure for Brights Disease and all kidney, liver and blood diseases, for this is not a patent medicine but a scientific prescription of a skilful physician who has tested it in all complications through years of practice, and has consented to put it on the market only because it cannot be properly compounded in small quantities.

List of letters remaining in Post Office at Benton for the month ending Oct 31st 1887.

Thomas Everett, Mr. J. W. Cole, Joel Benton Esq, Mr. William Klinger, Mr. O. B. Mellick (3), Mr. Jacob Snyder, Mr. U. O. Spangler, Mr. Daniel Roberts, M. C. Sparran & Co.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

ELLA E. APPLEMAN, P. M.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Nov. 15, 1887:

Mrs. A. Arbagost, Mrs. Mary Glassmeyer, Miss Sadie A Gensel (2), Mr. George F. Hufnagle (2), L. B. Landis, B. F. Reighart, Mr. Phillip Rauble.

CARDS.

Miss Alice Crawford, Charlotte Graue, Mrs. Maria Hess, Mrs H. A. Shollenborger (2).

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Mr. E. N. Perrin of New York City and Miss Martha C. Drinker of this place were united in marriage last Wednesday morning at the home of the bride's parents on south Main street. The ceremony was performed at ten o'clock by Rev. W. C. Leverett in the presence of about thirty guests, after which a sumptuous wedding breakfast was highly enjoyed by all. The happy couple left on the 12:07 train at Rupert for Washington, from which place they will go South, where they will spend the Winter. The COLUMBIAN extends congratulations.

The world's days for prayer by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were properly observed in Bloomsburg. Saturday's prayer and praise service held in Lutheran church, conducted by Vice President of the same church, was well attended and great interest manifested. The three o'clock service on Sabbath, held in Presbyterian church, was conducted by County President. She opened the meeting with a very appropriate address, urging and insisting on every Christian woman to unite her efforts with those who are already engaged in Christian Temperance work. The productions by the ladies were well rendered and we feel that the meetings throughout were fully appreciated, and very encouraging.

Temperance sermons were preached in all the churches in Bloomsburg, Sunday morning—and in some in the evening.

COR. SEC.

There was a good sized audience at the Opera House Wednesday evening of last week to hear the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, but it was not as large as it should have been. It is seldom that Bloomsburg has such an opportunity to hear good music as was then given and when an organization of such indisputable merit visits us, it should be greeted by a full house. The club is now in its thirty-eighth season, but at no time has it contained finer musicians than at present, all being artists of unexceptionable ability. The audience here, though not large was still appreciative. All the solists were encored, and each one played a second well-rendered selection. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club is one of the finest companies that has ever been in our town and if they appear here again they should be greeted by a packed house.

Intending Purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great family remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other. Sold in bottles only; never by measure. Quality uniform. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT Co., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label.

In the Common Pleas of Columbia County.

REV. J. H. NEIMAN ET. AL. VS. REV. G. B. DECHANT ET. AL.

Zarr and Buckalew for Plaintiffs, Yocum and Freeze for Defendants.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The bill of the plaintiffs alleges interference by the defendants with the right of the Lutheran congregation at Numedia, to occupy St. Paul's church building there situate by holding Sunday school therein. The prayer is for a decree, to the effect, that they be allowed to occupy the church for that purpose on *every* Sunday in the year. The answer of the defendant denies the right of the plaintiff to hold a Sunday school in said building at *any* time, and specially on Sundays when the German Reformed congregation have the right, as hereinafter mentioned, to hold service in the church building.

The facts found by the master from the evidence, condensed, are substantially as follows: During a period of sixty eight years, from 1817 to the time of filing this bill, the Lutheran congregation of Numedia and vicinity, represented by the plaintiffs, and the German Reformed congregation of the same place represented here by the defendants, have alternately held congregational meetings for worship in a building jointly erected by them on land purchased and held by trustees for the use of these congregations. These churches during all this time have been, and are now, separate and distinct religious denominations, having different church government and owing allegiance to different supreme ecclesiastical heads. Unwisely, as all experience has shown such unions to be, they agreed by articles bearing date the 5th day of July 1816 to unite in the erection of a building for their joint use to be called St. Paul's Church. The instrument by which the union was created is entitled, "Church Declarations, together with those privileges and church regulations of the joint congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran and Evangelical Reformed High German St. Paul's church, Columbia county, Roaringcreek township, containing the fundamental principles of their union in regard to their hours of *divine worship*." In the body of the agreement, sundry matters in respect to church affairs are contained, but the only declaration or regulation in regard to the use of the church, is contained in the 14th and 15th articles, in these words: "It shall be clearly understood in both congregations that where two preachers shall stand connected with the church, they shall, when possible, hold divine service fourteen days from each other. Should it so happen that they shall come together on the same day to hold divine service, he shall hold first who first announced." "Should there be in the church two funerals at the same time, the one who died first shall be buried first without regard to persons."

Under this agreement these congregations had equal rights to the use of the church building for the purposes for which it was erected. What these purposes were must be ascertained from the written compact, as construed and acted upon by the founders and their successors during the great number of years preceding the recent unpleasant and unfortunate controversy. In the articles two purposes *only* are specified for which the building was to be used, to-wit: preaching and funerals. According to the rule of logic the naming of these purposes precludes the idea that other services were to be held in the building If, however, other services had been held at irregular periods, and without regard to alternation between the churches, or, even if Sunday schools had been held for a long period of years in the church building it might fairly be presumed that such use was in accordance with the understanding as being embraced by the term "divine service." So, on the other hand, the buildings erected by the congregation for worship not having been used during a period of more than three score years for any other purpose than those specially mentioned, there arises a strong, if not *conclusive* presumption, that by the term divine worship, was meant *congregational worship* and not the instruction of children.

The Master reports, and in this is sustained by the evidence, that the building erected in 1817, and that erected in 1871, both under the agreement stated, were used by the congregations on alternate Sundays, down to 1870, each having preaching every four weeks, and after that time each having preaching every two weeks, and that the times of each were established by common consent.

From 1817 to 1883 no Sunday school was held in St. Paul's church by either of these congregations. In 1877 on two or three Sundays a mission school was held but by whom held and why discontinued, does not appear in the evidence The finding then is, that for sixty-six years, no Sunday school was held in the church by either congregation.

In case of long continued user, courts will presume everything consistent with the user. Continued acquiescence by all parties concerned for "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," cannot be rationally accounted for otherwise than by presumption that the user was according to contract, understanding or grant, proof of which cannot be made otherwise, because of the antiquity of the transaction. It is on this ground, that after a great lapse of time, grants from the state, surrender of charters, and the like, are presumed. In the case of Barnett vs. Paine 7 Watts 334 to sustain a user by prothonotary to make certain certificates, the Court held, that because of the long continued practice, they would presume that it began under a statute not to be found.

In Gass' Appeal, 73 St. Rep. 39 it was *held*. that the understanding of the parties evidenced by user and verbal testimony, should control in a case like the present, although the term "divine service" in its broadest sense might include a Sunday school. It was there held that the signification of that term should be confined to the sense in which the congregation understood it when they entered into the agreement and afterwards practiced under it. In that case, the facts were, that the church was erected in 1848 under articles of union similar to those in this case. The Court below held that "Divine Service" included Sunday schools. There was testimony that Sunday schools were embraced in the term, and there was testimony that they were not. It was held, that however that might be that the understanding of the parties must control, and the user or rather non user of the building for Sunday schools was considered as an important element in ascertaining what was the understanding.

In this case no witness was called before the Master who lived at the time the first church was erected. It is not probable that any person who in 1816 was old enough to know or understand the terms on which the church was to be built is now living. Under such circumstances the user alone must be considered as having been in accordance with the compact of union. It is suggested in argument that the reason why Sunday schools were not provided for in the article was, because they were not known at that time. If this assumption is correct, then they were clearly not intended to be embraced by any of the terms or language used in the contract. If they were known as a constituent part of worship, the fact that none was held for more than ten generations after the erection of the church, is *conclusive* evidence that it was understood they were not to be held in the church

The Master finds and the evidence supports his report, that the Lutheran congregation as before stated, has at *all times* hitherto enjoyed its privilege of worship on its allotted day, and that it has not been prevented from holding Sunday schools on any day when by the arrangement the building was to be occupied by the Lutherans. The complaint upon the injunction part of the bill then is that they have been prevented on some three Sundays from holding a Sunday school on what was known as the German Reformed day. They were warned in writing on the 16th day of July 1883 not to have Sunday school on the German Reformed day unless it was for a Union Sunday school. But the Lutherans, very properly, desired to hold only a distinctive Lutheran Sunday school. This was their right, but it was equally the right of the German Reformed congregation to object to a Lutheran Sunday school on the German Reformed day. We therefore confirm that part of the master's report in which he holds that the defendants deprived the plaintiff of no right by excluding them from holding Sunday schools on the days when they were prevented from doing so. It is suggested in argument that the plaintiffs have acquired rights by user. This claim has no support in the facts. The first Sunday school was held in the school house in 1882. In 1883 notice was given as before stated. In 1885 the German Reformed officers for some three Sundays prevented the holding of Sunday schools on their day. The claim now set up has been protested against from the first, it was first made within two years preceding the filing of this bill, and has neither context, length of time nor undisturbed enjoyment for its support.

A word more on this subject. This is a question simply in regard to the *right* of *property* and therefore, however desirable to have Sunday school for the religious instructions of the youth of the congregation the rights of others cannot legally be encroached upon for the accomplishment of such a purpose.

Evidence was given before the master in regard to removing the portable organ belonging to the congregations from before the chancel to the gallery and from the gallery to the chancel, but as this is a mere matter of taste, and is the cause of no serious difficulty, I do not think that the Court should be called upon to decide whether the gallery or the chancel shall be the place of permanent location.

The master reports that the counsel for the plaintiffs withdrew all questions in regard to the removal of the organ. This is denied in an exception to the report. But, as there is nothing before the Court to dispute the statement of the master, we must receive that as the fact.

In respect to the allegation that the church building is out of repair and that the defendant church refuses to contribute to repairs, the report of the master is, to the effect, that *both* congregations are negligent in this respect, we are of the opinion that upon that ground neither congregation can invoke relief from a Court of Equity.

In respect to the occupancy of the building by the Lutherans for the purpose of a Sunday school on the alternate Sunday allotted to that congregation, there is some inconsistency on the part of the German Reformed side of the question. By the notice of July 1883 the Lutherans were required not to hold Sunday school on the Reformed day. At a meeting in August 1884, intended as a joint meeting of the congregation of which notice was not regularly given to the Lutheran congregation, and at which but few Lutherans attended, it was resolved that no sectarian Sunday school should be held in the church. In the third paragraph of the answer of the defendants they deny the right of the plaintiff congregation to establish and maintain Sunday schools in the church building.

In the seventh paragraph of the answer they say "that neither on the 16th day of July 1885 nor at any other time or times did we deny the privilege of the Ev. Lutheran plaintiffs, to use the building on each alternate Sunday for public worship or the use of a Sunday school for their congregation." In the conclusion of the answer the prayer is "to be restored to our rightful exclusive use, possession and occupancy of the said church building on every alternate Sunday as before the intrusion of the plaintiffs."

The master reports that "on the argument of this case before me the solicitor of the defendant withdrew all opposition and objection to the use of the church by the Lutheran Sunday school upon the Lutheran Sunday. Therefore the question of their right to use the church upon that day I am not called upon to dispose of." This conclusion of the master is excepted to, not because it does not state the fact correctly, but because "all right to maintain a Sunday school at all were denied by the third paragraph of the answer, the master ought under the evidence to have reported in accordance with said paragraph."

On referring to the evidence taken by the stenographer and reported by the master, I find that Rev. J. H. Neiman being on the stand as a witness he was asked "Can the plaintiff as pastor and officer of the Evangelical Lutheran church conform to the regulations and discipline of the general council unless they establish and maintain a Sunday school in which are taught the doctrines of that church, and use the lesson leaves and papers, as published and recommended by church authority?"

To that question counsel for defendant object. "2. Because the establishment and maintainance of a Sunday school especially for the teaching of the doctrines of that church on the several Sundays when by the custom of the congregation, the plaintiffs occupied the church building for Divine Services has never been and is not now objected to by the defendants."

I have quoted the above at length to show that the master committed no error in repeating that before him, opposition to the holding of Sunday schools by the Lutherans on their day for worship, was, at least for all purposes of this case, abandoned. In the face of all this, if he said anything in reference to the rights of the Lutherans on their day, he could not find otherwise than he did. But as the master found that the plaintiffs were not interfered with on any day when they had legal right to hold a Sunday school, there was no occasion for invoking the strong arm of the law to restrain the defendants. They closed the doors of the church against a Sunday school *only* on days when the Lutherans clearly had no right to enter for the purpose of a school. In looking over the whole case it appears that the whole difficulty has arisen from what, no doubt, was an honest though mistaken claim of right, on the part of the Lutherans. They believed they had a *legal* right to hold their Sunday school in the building, when as we are compelled to hold, they could only do so by consent expressed or implied. As no such consent has been given for any other time than the days on which they have preaching, and as on those days they have not been interfered with, they have no ground for an injunction, and the master properly recommended that a decree be made dismissing the bill so far as regards the prayer for an injunction.

By the Act of 1836, the courts of common pleas have the jurisdiction and power of a court of chancery in the "supervision and control of unincorporated societies or associations and partnerships.' The extent to which the court may go in the exercise of this power is clearly set forth in Henry et al vs. Deitrich et al 3 Norris 286 *et seq.* The power the *supervise* and *control* does not authorize to court to *give* rights where none existed before. They may restrain a majority from depriving a minority of its rights, and may otherwise control in matters of dispute in respect to the rights and privileges of members of religious associations, consistently with the laws of the organization and the articles of association. If under these articles Sunday schools are by user or otherwise excluded from being held in the church building, the Court has no power to decree against the consent of one branch of the association that they may be so held. We may prevent wrongs but we cannot confer rights.

We cannot decree as recommended by the master, that henceforth the building may be used alternately for Sunday schools for the reason before stated, that according to the bond of union between these two churches, as construed by themselves such use is not one of the privileges provided for. By *consent* it may be so used, but we cannot decree that consent shall be given. We think these churches would do well to adopt by agreement what the master on this subject recommends. We decline, however, to so decree, on the ground that we have not jurisdiction to grant privileges which did not before legally exist.

In respect to the application for an order of sale of the church building and ground upon which it stands, we decline to make the order, not being satisfied that we have power to do so. The tenancy by which the title to this property is held is peculiar, it is not a tenancy in common. An action of partition cannot be maintained by either party. The two bodies are held together by their own contract. They have agreed that the property shall be used in a particular way, and neither body has the power to divert it from the purpose intended. Nevertheless I am of opinion that the title of one of these congregations may be conveyed to the other. In the title deed there is no condition upon which the property is to be held. The designation of the use for which the land is granted does not limit the estate. There being no clause of entry for misuse or condition broken, the grantor has no further interest, present or contingent. The grantees then having full title may, if they so agree, convey a perfect title from one to the other, and to a stranger, not diverting the proceeds to a different purpose from that originally intended, to-wit; the procuring of a house of worship by these congregations jointly or severally.

This is not a proceeding to enforce specific performance of any contract of sale heretofore alleged to have been made by offer and acceptance, and we decide nothing in respect to that, but deem it not improper to say, that in our opinion, objections to the compromise proposed to be made, coming from a minority of either congregation ought not to be allowed to defeat a measure which would end the difficulties between these churches. In secular matters affecting the *property* of a church the majority have a right to act, and the minority must submit. Under the facts in this case I have no doubt that these churches can, if they will, compromise their difficulties and if need be, make a sale of their property, other than the burial ground, to a stranger or from one to the other making a perfect title.

In case of failure to agree to make necessary repairs or otherwise to keep up the property according to the letter and spirit of the compact or to consent to a sale, there should be some remedy for the party desirous, and willing and offering to do its part in that respect. It has never been held that the power of control and supervision of unincorporated associations extend to, or authorize the Courts to order a *sale* of the property in respect to which a dispute has arisen. There have been many such cases within a few years past, but in none of them has a sale been ordered to end disputes.

I conclude that the reason why this has not been done is, because of the doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That they ought to have the power is illustrated by this case; both parties neglect their duty in regard to repairs, and in all respects there appears to be such general disagreement, as to make it very desirable that their joint interest in the church building should be severed.

A sale of the property with a doubt as to the power of the Court to order it, would undoubtedly be to sacrifice the property as neither strangers nor one of the churches would be willing to bid much for what might be deemed a doubtful title, or at the least one which would probably be the subject of litigation.

Jurisdiction to order a sale in such cases should be expressly given by the Legislature. In the absence of statute to that effect, and of any precedent for so doing, I think it would be a bold measure to be inaugurated by a subordinate Court.

In order to give to the plaintiffs an opportunity of review I place my refusal to make the order as requested *solely* on the ground of want of power.

Holding these views we cannot consistently impose costs on the defendants.

If, as the master held, and the Court has concurred, the defendants were guilty of no wrong in closing the doors of the church when they did.—If the plaintiffs have hitherto enjoyed all the privileges they are entitled to, the proceeding by injunction was groundless. And if, as we hold, the Court has no jurisdiction to decree a sale, the defendants are not in fault in resisting an order that a sale be made. Not being in either of these respects in fault, we cannot properly impose costs upon the defendants, nor can we upon any principle governing Courts in such cases, charge them with costs because they object to Sunday schools being held on their day for preaching, nor because they did not carry out the sale as offered and accepted, because in the one matter they violated no law or legal right, and the other was apparently in consequence of objections and threats by a large minority of the plaintiff church. All exceptions to the finding of facts by the master are overruled. His conclusions of law, (though not his reasoning on all points) are confirmed. The exceptions by the defendants to the decree recommended are sustained, so far as regards the use of the church building for Sunday schools, and the costs. The consent heretofore impliedly given for such use on alternate Sundays, does not confer a perpetual right, nor does it authorize the Court to make a decree to that effect.

Therefore, instead of that recommended by the master, we make the following decree:

And now, November 11, 1887, this cause having heretofore come on for hearing and having been argued by counsel, it is upon due consideration thereof, *ordered*, adjudged and decreed, that the bill of the plaintiffs be dismissed, and the prayer therein that a sale of the property therein described be and the same is hereby refused on the ground that the Court has not jurisdiction to decree such sale,—and it is ordered that the plaintiffs pay the costs.

WILLIAM ELWELL,
President Judge.

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies—old-fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliables." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Scalpine, for the Hair," "Extract," for external and internal use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

Successful Operation.

Last Saturday Dr. Shattuck, assisted by Dr. Evans, performed the operation for the removal of two carcinomatous tumors from Mrs. Mary Furman with which she has been suffering for the last three years. One involved the entire right breast and the other filled the axillary space under the arm, the removal of which is considered one of the most dangerous in surgery. Dr. Shattuck spent nearly three years in a cancer hospital where he had daily experience in this class of operations. We are glad to learn that Mrs. Furman is doing well.

Death of Mrs. Catharine Paxton.

Mrs. Catharine Paxton died at the residence of her son Lloyd at Rupert, Sunday, November 13th, at the advanced age of one hundred years, ten months and eighteen days. Mrs. Paxton had enjoyed extremely good health until about the first of July, when her health began to fail and gradually she waned away until her spirit departed. Few people attain the age she did and it was remarkable that none of her faculties failed her until death. Her birthday has been celebrated for a number of years past on Christmas, but she was borne December 26, 1786. In April, 1788, her father moved to Rupert, where Catharine lived until 1819, when she married Col. Joseph Paxton and moved to Catawissa, living there until the death of her husband in 1861. About two years after the death of her husband she moved to Rupert and lived with her youngest son Lloyd until the time of her death. She was the mother of nine children; Franklin, who died when but ten years old; Bright R., now living in Florida; Harriet, who married Dr. Vastine, who afterwards moved to St. Louis, Mo.; Charles living in Virginia; B. Frank of Philadelphia; Mary who married Hon. Geo. Scott of Catawissa; Sarah who married Charles Ball of Philadelphia; Joseph who died in Texas of Yellow Fever, and Lloyd. Of these, Bright, Charles, Frank, Mrs. Mary Scott and Lloyd survive her. The funeral services were held Tuesday, by Rev. Dr. Leverett, after which the remains were taken to Catawissa for interment.

A sister, Miss Harriet Rupert, now 82, and a brother Hon. L. B. Rupert, aged 77, still survive her.

Thanksgiving Dinner.

The ladies of the Union Church in Orangeville will have a public dinner on Thanksgiving Day in the new store room of Mr. G. S. Fleckenstine. A number of turkeys have been secured for the occasion and will be served in a manner agreeable to the most fastidious taste. The very moderate price of 30 cents will place this Thanksgiving dinner within reach of all.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

Geo. Robbins has been wearing a smiling countenance for the past week. It's all on account of a little daughter that has arrived at his house.

White Swelling.

Mr. M. S. Hamlin, one of the best known insurance men in North Carolina, writes from Winston, as follows: "Ever since I was seven years of age I have had what the doctors call hip disease, and which I call white swelling. My hip was drawn out of place. There was a swelling at the knee-joint, where there is a profuse running, which has been there for years. Of course this has greatly depleted my system, together with surgical operation on the leg bone. I tried every known blood purifier to build up my system, but none did me good until I took S. S. S. I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enables me to stand the long, trying, enervating, hot summer days. To me there is no such medicine for purifying the blood and building up the wasted system as S. S. S. On using it I soon became strong of body and easy of mind. My color changed from a pale, worn look to a healthy, robust complexion"

Mr. G. N. Frizzel, of Farmersville, Texas, writes: "About August 1st, 1865, an eruption appeared on my arms and legs, which pained me much and seemed to affect my physical condition generally. On the advice of a physician at this place, I finally commenced using Swift's Specific. I am glad to say that after using three large bottles the sores have all healed"

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Erysipelas and obstinate ulcers, boils, carbuncles and running sores of every kind are cleansed, the poison germs destroyed and a speedy cure effected by using Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

"I have been afflicted with the erysipelas. Nothing would heal the sore or stop the running. I used Darbys Prophylactic Fluid and found a speedy cure. Have also tried it in several other cases and it proved effectual."—S. P. Greer.

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14, 1887.

Don't send for "Dress Goods samples"; a bushel basket wouldn't hold them. Say as near as may be what kind of Dress Goods you want.

We have all along had the best Black Cashmeres we knew of. But so long as a better of anything is possible we are on the watch for it. We have been hoping for a little better-in-some-respects Black Cashmere. No reason to hope for better weight, or better color, or better touch, but might it not be possible to every time get all these bests in one? It was not enough to have the weight right if the colors were even a suspicion out of the way, or the proper color and weight if the touch were a trifle wrong. We think we have got what we were after—

fine twill
extra heavy weight
best dye
reliable maker

5 qualities of Cashmere with the prices as right as the stuffs; fine Paris and jet blacks—

65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.

A first lot of 150 pieces is here. Will you like these Black Cashmeres as well as we do? This is a trial 150 pieces.

Minutes count for nothing in the new Dress Goods Plaids. If we stop to look at one in ten at a single counter an hour is gone. A glance must do.

Plaid loveliness to dream of. You know how some of the sweetest, neatest stuffs of every sort are criss-crossed and cut up by color streaks and stripes and bands of every makable tint.

More of them than you think. Plaid effects crop out in dress stuffs all around.

Every winsome Plaid newness we have come across on either side the ocean is here. How heads must have ached to make up those tangles of angles! When you have seen a hundred you think the last possibility has been run out. But there's another hundred, and another, and the last one is like the first only because it's a Plaid.

Let these stand for what we are doing in medium-priced Plaids. One from twenty—

Serge Twill plaids, 75c.
Serge Twill plaids, 85c.
Blue or black ground plaided by sharply contrasting ⅛ in. stripes, $1.
Broad and narrow plaiding stripes lighted by bright bits and specks, $1.
Blue and white, or black and white shepherd Plaid, medium and large, $1.
Cloth-finish Plaids, $1.25.
Serge-weave cloth-finish Plaids, all-wool and silk-and-wool, $1.50.
Satin-faced all-wool and silk-and-wool Plaids, $1.75.

You can have no Plaid fancy so peculiar that we can't hit it.

A dozen different proper and useful Dress Stuffs have fallen from market value to three-quarters, two-thirds, and lower. The pressure of one kind on another has done it. The push of the roughs and the smooths and the betweens has been such that something must give way. The front ranks must be broken if you are to get at the rear ranks. No choice as to which goes under. We pitch on the middle style, the betwixt rough and smooth.

All-wool, every one of them, save in some of the sorts a now-and-then spattering of silk that only goes for looks. You buy them for the wool; the silk is thrown in.

One. Plaid and check; plaid over check, so jumbled and color-mixed that only the inch-lock outlines are distinct. Specks of lighter silk help the mix up. Ten styles.

a cast of light
a cast of dark
a cast of red

in each, but with added tintings that give novelty to every pattern. Run them through your fingers. Soft but solid. The fashionable colors in fashionable stuffs. 37½c from 50c.

Let this one do for the dozen. Any one of the dozen is just as good.

Robes $2.60 to $10.

You save time and the matching worry by letting us choose the stuffs for you. Often save money too; we can pick better than you would be likely to. Not better than you *could*, but every woman hasn't the knack of putting just the wisest novelty with the plain; and every woman won't take advice.

A $4 Robe: 6 yards of 50 in. Serge; heavy, prominent twill, and good for lots of wear. A stuff that needs nothing added to make a likeable dress. But we put with it 2 yards of fancy stuff—bright colored plush cubes on a matching Serge ground—and then a loveable dress. The plain colors of these $4 Robes are—

1 olive, 3 blues
2 browns, ½ garnets
1 green, 1 black

Almost as much variety in the Novelties. Take black—

black and black
black and white
black and grey
black and red

In a $5 Robe, 7 yards of fine imported Serge, and 1½ yards of Novelty. A very pretty Novelty, too; inch plush block in one corner of a square formed by bright bourette cluster stripes inclosed by heavy wick stripes, forming a plaid.

brown green, blue garnet

Higher class goods, $6, $6.50, $7, $8, $8.50, $8.75, and $10 for a Robe.

WANAMAKER'S.

A good share of the Books of the year will be bought between now and Christmas. They should be thought of beforehand or there will be money wasted. BOOK NEWS helps you to think. It takes you on an Asmodeus flight that no New-Book mystery behind. The November number (48 pages) has a portrait and a sketch of Hon. George H. Boker. 5c, 50c a year.

We sent out two Dickens Calendars (1886 and 1887). A third (1888) is ready. The best of the lot. You are sure not to see a handsomer Calendar from anywhere. The every-day-in-the-year bits are as bright in their way as the Dickens pictures around them. 50c by mail, 56c.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Handsome new Silk and Gloria Cloth Umbrellas at H. W. Sloan's.

McKinley

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Fine Braid Trimmings at H. W. Sloan's.

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

New Table Linen—just in at H. W. Sloan's.

Received direct from importers—first-class barber supplies at Louis Viereck's Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon, Exchange Hotel, under Clark's book store. Clean towel to every customer. Particular attention given to ladies' and children's hair cutting. sep9tf.

Fine Dress Goods and Velvets at H. W. Sloan's.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

FEMALE HELP.—Servant girls, and, in fact, most women, suffer from weak back and side ache. Apply a *Hop Plaster* and experience instant relief. Strengthening and pain-killing.

Don't let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there

WHO WROTE SHAKESPEARE?

HOW THE ELEMENT OF "DOUBT" LEADS TO GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS.

The world is agitated again over the question of who was the author of Shakespeare's plays.

The world is full of doubting Thomases.

The man who has been successful in exciting the present momentary interest in the subject is, like most agitators, an Irishman. He claims to have discovered a cipher running through the Shakesperian plays which proves them to have been written by Lord Bacon. It is also claimed that there is a cipher in the epitaph on the moss-grown tombstone, which properly interpreted, leads to the same conclusion.

This age shows a decided inclination to pry into mysteries.

It can make no difference to Shakespeare now whether the world believes he wrote the plays that bear his name or not.

The plays are immortal.

Ignatius Donnelly cannot rob us of these grand works, even though he should succeed in robbing Shakespeare of his glory.

Were it not for doubting Thomases many of man's great accomplishments would never have been brought to successful issue.

Men have been stricken down without warning. Doubt put in motion the investigation which ascertained the cause. After the discovery of the cause the world was ignorant of any remedy with which to stay the terrible slaughter of humanity, and medical science said it was impossible. Doubt led the way to the light, and Warner's safe cure solved the seemingly unsolvable problem. Its friends tell us with conclusive proof that the unsuspected kidney disease befouls the blood and causes most of our diseases!

For years the heart was looked upon as the most important organ in the body, but doubt led to further inquiry, which developed the fact that the kidneys are the blood purifiers of the system and these organs now attract the first attention of the careful practioner. It is now a recognized fact that if they are put in a healthy state by the use of that remedy possessing such wonderful curative and cleansing powers most of the prevailing diseases of the system will be easily overcome, since their cause will be removed.

How unimportant, in comparison with such problems, is the present discussion as to the authorship of Shakespeare!

The Kiss of the Ghost

A PLEASING SPECTRE THAT APPEARS TO LURE MEN AND WOMEN TO DEATH.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Santa Cruz ghost, which is engrossing the attention of the citizens of that famous watering place by its midnight revelries, recalls a legend of San Juan, in the adjoinging county, told the writer many years ago by a narrator no less credible than a good old Spanish priest, with whom the writer happened to be staying on a few days' visit.

One morning after breakfast I expressed a wish to stroll into the ancient graveyard attached to the old adobe church of that quaint little Mexican town. The old padre, with the kindness and courtesy characteristic of the simple missionary fathers at once acceded and accompanied the writer, relating as we walked among the graves the brief history of some one who lay quietly beneath. "Here," he observed with a quiet smile as he pointed to a grave in the middle of the cemetery, "here is a grave which the simple old Mexican families around here look upon with unusual interest, if not with actual awe."

"A murderer?"

"No, no! Something much stranger. I have tried to combat the idea and while I would be addressing the people they would say, 'Si, Si Padre.' They would assent to all I said, but the belief remained and does remain indelible.

"A spirit," he began, "is said to have appeared to everyone buried in that grave and to warn the family whenever any of them is about to pass away.

"Its appearance which is made in the following manner, is believed to be uniformly fatal, being an omen of death to those who are so unhappy as to meet with it.

"When a funeral takes place the spirit is said to watch the person who remains last in the graveyard, over whom it possesses a fascinating influence.

"If the person be a young man the spirit takes the shape of a fascinating female, inspires him with a charmed passion, and exacts a promise that he will meet her at the graveyard a month from that day. This promise is sealed with a kiss, that communicates a deadly taint to him who complies.

"The spirit then disappears. No sooner does the person from whom it received the promise and the kiss pass the boundary of the churchyard than he remembers the history of the spectre. He sinks into despair and insanity and dies. If, on the contrary, the spectre appears to a female, it assumes the form of a young man of exceeding elegance and beauty."

The padre showed me the grave of a young person about 18 years of age, who was said four months before to have fallen a victim to it. "Ten months ago," the father said, "a man gave the promise and the fatal kiss, and consequently looked upon himself as lost. He took a fever and died, and was buried on the day appointed for the meeting, which was exactly a month after the fatal interview.

"Incredible as it may appear, the friends of these two persons solemnly declared to me that the particulars of the interview were repeatedly detailed by the two persons without the slightest variation.

"There are several cases of the same kind mentioned, but the two cases alluded to are the only ones that came within my personal knowledge.

"It appears, however, that the spectre does not confine its operations to the graveyard only. There have been instances mentioned of its appearance at wedding and social parties, where it never failed to secure its victims by dancing them into pleuritic fevers."

On being questioned as to what he might think of such possible occurrences, the good father simply smiled and shook his head.

Miss Anita Lucille Cody, daughter of "Buffalo Bill," is a beautiful brunet of 22 summers, is tall, has a pretty figure, and is vivacious and well educated. Her father telegraphed for her to come to London the day after Queen Victoria paid the Wild West a royal visit. When she arrived in New York she received a letter from her father saying that she will be received at court.

Georgia people pay a tax of 10 cents a head on their cats.

SPIES.

PARSONS.

FISCHER.

The Execution.

[By the United Press.]

COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The hands of the clock in the tall tower in the Board of Trade were pointing to 5 when the vehicles containing the representatives of the United Press rolled over the Clark street bridge and entered the north division of the city. It was a clear, cold morning. The damp, penetrating atmosphere of midnight had disappeared and the stars twinkled brightly. Very few people were upon the streets, and those whose business had called them out at so early an hour moved quickly as the keen eyes of the solitary officers who were stationed at the intersections of the cross streets were fastened upon them. As the vehicle crossed the bridge the hoarse sound of the police gongs were heard close behind, and a moment later two patrol wagons, filled with police officers armed with rifles, dashed by. When the corner of Clark and Illinois streets, half a block from the jail, had been reached the carriage was brought to a sudden halt, and a stentorian voice—that of a captain of detachment of armed police that stretched across the street—commanded the newspaper men to dismount. The command was quickly obeyed. The permit issued by the sheriff was called for and rigidly scrutinized while another of the officers looked suspiciously at the box relay which the United Press telegraph operator carried under his arm, as well as at the coil of wire that hung out of his pocket. The use and possession of these materials were satisfactorily explained, the passports were pronounced in proper form and the bearers were permitted to pass the cordon. Close behind them followed an officer. When the steps that lead to the jail had been reached another cordon of police had blocked the way. Credentials were called for and examined a second time and the strangers were ordered to pass in. Two raps were given upon the outer door, and as it revolved upon its hinges the butt end of a musket fell on the floor with a suggestive rattle. A quick trot across the spacious corridor, down the steps, across the court yard, up more steps, a whispered confab with the jailer, whose face was pressed between the heavy iron bars of the inner door, a clanking of keys, and the representatives of the United Press were within a few feet of the men who were so soon to die.

Inside the corridor were ranged the cells where the condemned men were sleeping their last sleep. All was as still as death. The death watch in slippered feet moved slowly up and down, stopping ever and anon to peer through the four barred doors and see that all was right. It was a welcome relief to the oppressive stillness when the telegraph instrument, which was located in the lawyer's cage within a dozen feet of the cell in which Parsons was confined, began its "click," "click," "click." Outside in the jail office, where the jailers, bailiffs and turnkeys, who had been sitting up through the night, were watching for the break of the eventful day, the air was hot and foul. Everybody moved on tiptoe and spoke in whispers, as though the slightest noise might penetrate the thick walls and arouse the sleepers. Sheriff Matson arrived at 6 o'clock. There was a look of intense anxiety upon his face, and it was plain to be seen that he fully realized the terrible responsibility which in a few hours would fall to his lot. He made his way through the crowded room to the inner corridor, joined the death watch and paced up and down with him for several minutes. Satisfied that all was well he retired again and closeted himself with Jailer Folz in the private office of the latter. A moment later Fischer awoke with a start. He yawned, rubbed his eyes, looked up at the daylight that was now creeping in through the skylights, sprang lightly from his cot and commenced to dress. There was a sullen look upon his face and he only grunted when the death watch wished him a cheery good morning. Almost at the same moment Engel and Spies awoke. Engel at once arose from his bunk; Spies, however, stretched his arms and lay still a moment, as if thinking. Parsons sat up upon the edge of his cot and gazed at the opposite wall of his cell. Then he sighed in a sad and weary way and slowly arose. Fischer expressed a desire to wash himself, and, guarded by six turnkeys, he was taken to the faucet at the farther end of the cage, where for months the condemned men have held daily levees with their friends and relatives. As he emerged from the cell he stood still for a moment and looked in a strange, inquiring way at the telegraph instrument, which at that moment was sending his every movement throughout the country. When he had reached the stationary washstand he turned the faucet with a sharp jerk, plunged his hands into the water and besprinkled his face and neck. Then he rubbed himself briskly with a towel, surveyed himself in the glass, and indicated with a nod to his keepers that he was ready to return. As the key turned upon him the door of Spies' cell was thrown open and he stepped out. Spies' face was pale as death, but there was a look of bravado upon his countenance, and as he stood there, with his head planted firmly upon his shoulders and his eyes looking straight into those of the tall man before him, it was evident that he was making a strong and determined effort to bear himself bravely to the end. He wished the guards good morning in an easy manner, and then, following Fischer's example, walked over to the other end of the corridor and washed himself. After he finished his ablutions and had been again locked up, Engel and Parsons were brought out in turn and given an opportunity to cleanse themselves. They manifested a firmness of demeanor, but said nothing in response to the questions of the keepers regarding how they felt. Parsons, however, asked for a hair brush, and one was furnished him from the matron's quarters. He brushed his hair carefully, and with the brief remark, "That's all," turned on his heel toward his cell. At 7 o'clock the food which had been ordered was brought in and taken to the cells. All had ordered beefsteak, coffee, bread and butter but Parsons, who had expressed a desire for raw oysters, fried eggs and milk toast. All of them ate heartily; Parsons especially cleared everything before him and asked for a plate of fried oysters. They were quickly procured, and as quickly put out of sight. When the prisoners had finished, a touching letter of farewell signed by Fielden and Schwab, part being in the handwriting of each man, was brought down stairs by a big turnkey. It was first passed in to Spies, then in turn to Parsons, Engel and Fischer. Dr. Gray, the physician of the jail, arrived at 7:30 and visited each of the men. A few minutes later Rev. H. W. Bolton, pastor of the First Methodist church, arrived at the courtyard door and asked to be permitted to talk with the condemned. He had been with them up to 11 o'clock last night, but had encountered cool treatment from all but Engel, who remained passive and allowed the man of God to talk freely. Whether or not the efforts to direct his mind to things spiritual was successful is an open question, for with the exception of a "Good night" when the minister left him he did not open his mouth, although he listened thoughtfully. "Certainly, come in," was Sheriff's Matson's response to the request, and the minister, at his own desire, was conducted to the cell occupied by Parsons, with whom he commenced to talk. Meanwhile Spies had called for paper, pen and ink, and was soon busily engaged in writing. At 8:18 Mr. Bolton, having passed just eighteen minutes with Parsons, left the cell. The Anarchist followed him to the door, and then pulling it to stood with his hands behind him, apparently straining his eyes to determine the personnel of the crowd in the jailer's office across the corridor. The preacher moved along the corridor and stopped at the cell where Spies was writing. The Anarchist looked up quickly, but without a word or a look of recognition he returned his eyes to the paper before him and his pen to its work. After standing at the door for a few minutes in the vain hope that Spies, after all, would consent to admit him, Mr. Bolton went to the next cell, which was occupied by Engel. Here he was readily admitted.

Death Watch Osborne, who had become so much attached to the prisoners, came in at 8:30 and greeted all four in turn. Then he went up to the first tier of cells and talked with Fielden and Schwab. At 8:40 the sheriff directed one of the turnkeys to ask the men whether they wanted any stimulants. This was done, but all declined except Engel, who expressed a desire for port wine. A bottle was procured, and he emptied three large rum glasses filled to the brim. Spies ceased his writing long enough to light a cigar, crossed his legs, and then resumed his work. He sat in an attitude of extreme ease. There was a self satisfied look upon his face as his pen flew over the pages, and as he blew the smoke of his cigar into wreaths he looked more like a contented and happy business man in his office than a criminal whose sands of life were nearly run out. At 8:55 Spies quit writing, and, calling to the death watch, asked for a couple of envelopes. They were furnished him; with great deliberation he folded the paper upon which he had been writing, and placed three pages in one envelope and two in another. These he sealed and directed, and then resuming his easy position and his cigar he gazed contemplatively through the bars up at the skylight. Meanwhile Mr. Bolton had taken his leave of Engel and was conducted to the cell upon the upper tier occupied by Schwab, who welcomed him cordially.

At 8:45 letters came to the men. Parsons received one from New York. There was one for Spies from New York; one directed to "Brothers Lingg and Spies and Parsons, Kameraden," and others to Citizen Engel. One received from Mattoon, Ills., was addressed to condemned Anarchists and was given to Spies. With eager hands the men tore open the envelopes and read the communications inclosed. There was a momentary cloud upon Spies' face as he threw one of the letters he had received upon the table. He sat another moment in deep thought and then requested the death watch to send for the sheriff.

ENGEL.

Mr. Matson responded with alacrity, and after a brief whispered conversation the ex-editor handed over the two letters and the sheriff placed them in an inner pocket of his coat. Spies also expressed a desire for a draught of Rhine wine and a messenger was dispatched across the street with instructions to procure a quart of the best quality. Returning to his table, Spies again commenced to write, while Parsons, Engel and Fischer sat with a gloomy expression looking out into the corridor. Word was brought in that Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Holmes and two children of Mrs. Engel, Mary Engel and Edna Mueller had come to the Illinois street guard and were refused admittance. They then went to the Clark street cordon of police, but not having passes, were not permitted to pass. Word also came that they indulged in some vehement yet tearful talk about the execution of innocent men.

At 9:15 two new suits of clothes were brought in for Spies and Engel and taken to their cells. They were full suits of plain black clothes. As they were taken in Schwab appeared on the gallery overhead and peered down into their cells.

At 9:20 Sheriff Matson arranged the following guards around the scaffold, with Deputy Cahill in charge: Frake, Halke, Bears, Gross, Moran, Hamilton, Foley, Scantan, McCartney, Brainerd, Healy, Carolan, Freise, Lynch, Dooley, Walbridge, Wall, Kerns and Price. At 9:30 Dr. Gray arrived. He tarried at the jailer's office a moment and then went to Spies' cell. The sun was now in a position where it streamed in through the skylight, and Parsons, Fischer and Engel were bathed in its rays. At 9:35 Dr. Gray visited each cell and administered medical stimulants to the inmates. Word was brought into the jail that Mrs. Parsons, with her two children and Mrs. Holmes, presented themselves at the Dearborn avenue entrance and demanded to see her husband. She was refused admittance, and, declining to go away, the four were placed in a patrol wagon and taken to the Chicago avenue station. Spies drank the stimulant handed him by the doctor almost greedily, while the others accepted the glasses without demur and drained them to the bottom, then (9:40 o'clock) Fischer, Engel and Parsons commenced to pace up and down their cells, while Spies leaned against the wall away back in his cage, only the edge of his cardigan jacket being visible from the office of the jail. While Dr. Gray was with the men he was joined by Dr. Moyer, who spoke words of courage to each. When Sheriff Matson came out he stated that all the condemned had written letters to the members of their families and other friends which had been intrusted to him for personal delivery. At 10 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Gleason hurriedly entered the office with a letter, which he passed to Spies. The superscription was in a feminine hand. He read it without a movement of his facial muscles. All this time none but representatives of the press had been admitted to the jail office. The tickets of admission notified the holders to present themselves at the Illinois street entrance at 10 o'clock, but, in order that the reporters—and there were near a hundred of them—should not be crowded, it was decided to keep the holders of the general tickets in the jail yard until the moment for the execution arrived. This arrangement was an admirable one for the newspapers, who at previous executions in this building have been compelled to perform their duties under great difficulties. It was not relished, however, by the other visitors, who stood and shivered in the cold air and stamped their feet to keep the blood in circulation.

At 10 o'clock two telegraph dispatches were taken to Parsons. Just as the dispatches had been taken in the sound of singing in a guttural voice broke upon the ears of those gathered in the office. In an instant all was as still as death. The voice was that of Fischer, and he was standing at his cell door singing the "Marseillaise" with all the strength of his powerful lungs. There was a smile upon his face, not one of cynicism, but a hearty, open faced smile, as that of a man who was entering heart and soul into the sentiment of the words he was singing. He sang two stanzas of Rouget de L'Isle's famous song of the French revolution, and then subsided. None of his comrades joined in the chorus, although the faces of Parsons and Spies brightened up and they listened intently until the notes had died away. Schwab, who many a time in days gone by had joined in the chorus at the meetings of the International association, was considerably exercised by the episode, and paced up and down his cell with energy. Fischer was talking with his death watch. He said last night he dreamed of Germany and his happy childhood's home.

Just then a loud noise was heard. It was a deputy testing the scaffold with sand bags. Engel came to the door of his cell. He knew what the sound meant, and winked at his death watch. Rev. Dr. Bolton (10:15) again visited one after another of the cells, but from none of the condemned men did he receive a word of encouragement. Deputy Sheriff Gleason called Capt. Bonfield aside and asked him anxiously about the crowds on the outside and the probability of trouble. The captain replied that all was quiet and that the police were fully able to cope with any disturbance. He pointed to the roof of the jail, which was literally studded with officers armed with repeating rifles.

"When I get to heaven I'll put in a good word for Bill Stobie" (one of the guards), said Fischer to his death watch. Stobie has been very kind to the condemned men. At 10:25 Fischer talked gayly with his guard. Spies had lit another cigar and also talked to his keeper. He exhibited signs of nervousness. He received a letter, and Parsons a telegram. Engel walked up and down his cell. He was offered some stimulant but refused it.

At 10:50 County Physician Moyer took his leave of the men, to whose health he has been daily ministering for the past seventeen months. All of them shook hands, but not one of them displayed the slightest emotion.

From 10:50 to 11 Spies occupied himself in reading a paper. The others paced up and down their cells, stopping at every turn to look out through the bars like caged animals. The narrow corridor upon which the cells of the quartette look was filled with deputies. The scaffold was not painted, and was brown with age and usage.

There was a space of about two feet between each of the ropes and the four nooses hung on a dead level. The rope was light, but of substantial make.

At 11:10 the jury filed in and took their places in the double row of chairs which had been reserved in front of the press tables. The spectators, of whom there are less than 200, were admitted to the rear. Altogether the corridor was not half filled.

The cells on the first floor as well as those on the two upper tiers were emptied of their occupants. The gathering was quiet and decorous. Hats were removed and cigars thrown away. There was none of the crowding, pushing, smoking, swearing mob that disgraced the execution of the Italians two years ago.

The names of the jurors were called, and each rose to respond. Then there was quiet—deep, awful quiet. It was as though every man had ceased breathing; as if the earth stood still; as if the blood was congealing in the veins of the anxious spectators. The stillness was broken by a wail—a weird, grewsome sound. It was only the pet jail cat, but it pales the cheek of many a man who at another time would make the event a source of hilarity. The animal, which had been secured in an adjoining cage, is taken out, and again the stillness of suspense. Through the high barred frames of glass directly back of the scaffold a score of armed men were visible. They were as motionless as statues, their guns at their shoulders, and the muzzles bearing directly on the gallows window.

The moments passed on. A report gained currency that the sheriff was holding off until the last moment in expectation that something would be heard from Springfield. Suddenly the face of Deputy Gleason was seen at the entrance of the corridor leading to the scaffold. His face was white; he was trembling in every limb. He raised his hand. The moment had arrived. The shuffling of feet is heard in the corridor. It was 11:49 to the minute. Sheriff Matson appeared, his back to the gathering; he was facing the procession. Spies came into view, a broad shouldered bailiff was on his right; next came Fischer, then Engel. All three stepped from the second tier of cells to the scaffold; the spectators drew a long breath. "Parsons is saved!" was the word that goes around, but it was not to be. A second later and Parsons appeared. The four men were placed upon the trap. All were ghastly pale. Spies' hair seemed to literally stand upon end. Engel's shoulders seemed nearly to touch the top of his head. Parsons set his teeth firmly together and looked down calmly upon the crowd beneath. His face was the face of a man of iron. A murmur of admiration for his unflinching nerve goes through the spectators.

Engel turned around and said something inaudible to the deputy. It was evidently of a jocular character, for the condemned man laughed heartily. Fischer looked at him a moment, and then he, too, put in a remark. Spies and Parsons, at either end of the scaffold, maintained a stolid and dignified demeanor, but there was a look of unutterable woe on the face of the ex-editor, which pierced the hearts of those surrounding the scaffold. The shrouds had already been adjusted before the men left their cells. Nothing remained but to encircle each neck with the noose, and to cover each head with the cap.

Jailer Folz approached Spies. A quick movement, so quick that it could hardly be noticed, and the rope was around his neck and being drawn taut. There is not a movement of a muscle. The same stolid look, the same woe begone look from the eyes. Folz moved a step, and in a moment the throat of Fischer was encircled by the noose. He moved his head up and down as if it hurt him. Engel did not move as the operation was being performed. Parsons riveted his gaze on the ground and his features were contracted. All four were evidently determined to die game. A deputy approached Spies with the cap in his hands. The condemned man said something in an undertone. He was evidently remonstrating. The deputy wavered for a moment. Spies spoke still more earnestly. The deputy looks at the sheriff; the latter closed his eyes. It is enough. The cap was quickly drawn over the face of the Anarchist leader. It has been seen for the last time in life. The head of Engel was next covered, then Fischer, Parsons last. Fischer's head moved up and down in the direction of the sheriff, who, with his hands upon the iron railing of the gallery, was ready to give the signal.

It was as though the Anarchist, as well as he could in his muslin covered head, was beckoning the sheriff to approach him. That official, however, did not respond. There was a moment of deathlike stillness. Then clear and distinct came the voice of Spies. His form straightens up. The muslin seems to move in harmony with his lips. "Our silence is more powerful than speech." That was all, but there was a ring to it that echoes far away down the corridor. Silence again for a second. Then in a round, full voice a shout "Hurrah for anarchy!" comes from Engel. Another pause, broken this time by the voice of Fischer. "This is the happiest moment of my life!" He has had his say. Then the clear, well modulated voice of Parsons broke the oppressive stillness. There was not that enthusiastic ring in it which marked the utterances of the others. It is not the voice of a judge delivering a decision. A scarcely definable pause between each word: "Shall I be allowed to speak, O men and women of dear America?" The sheriff shifted his position a little. He was several feet away from the speaker, but the speaker must have seen the movement through the folds of the cap. There was a rising inflection in his voice, not so much of pleading as of demand. "Let me speak of Sheriff Matson," is what he says. "Let the voice of the people be heard!"—— Down went the drop. The last words of Parsons had died upon his lips. Four bodies swung in empty air, and the Haymarket massacre was avenged.

CAPT. BLACK'S INTERCESSION.

He Telegraphs Sheriff Matson That the Mandate Is Illegal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—No one worked harder than Capt. Black to save the Anarchists. He left for Springfield late last night to see the governor and again intercede for the condemned men. Capt. Black said he had positive knowledge that the Haymarket bomb was not thrown by Schnaubelt, and that he could during the trial have produced Schnaubelt in court, but was too much afraid of the rulings Judge Gary was making.

Capt. Black wired Schilling to remain in Springfield, as he (Black) would arrive in the morning at 6:30 to appear before the governor and urge a stay in the execution of Parsons, on the ground that the latter is insane, and has been for many months, and is not responsible for his acts. He will also make a plea for Spies, and in fact for all the condemned men. The trip is taken on the strength of a telegram received by Capt. Black from N. P. Wagener, of New York. Capt. Black says that if the governor would grant a reprieve for fifty days he thought they could produce the bomb thrower.

Attorneys Black and Solomon sent the following notice to the sheriff last night:

To Canute R. Matson, Sheriff of the County:

SIR—You are hereby notified that the pretended order, writ or mandate from the clerk of the supreme court of Illinois, northern grand division, directing the execution by hanging of August Spies, Nov. 11, 1887, is inoperative, illegal and void, and that it is issued and based upon an illegal, irregular and void so called judgment. You are further notified that if you shall attempt to carry said pretended order, mandate or so called judgment into execution of said Spies, as directed by said pretended order, mandate or so called judgment, you will be held legally responsible for murder and civilly responsible for causing the death of said Spies without due warrant of law. Hereof take due notice.

The Mikado of Japan has issued a decree enforcing the adoption of the European style of dress for ladies. This order will not oblige ladies who sing in the "Mikado" opera to throw away their present outfits, however.

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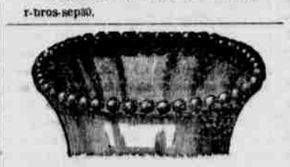

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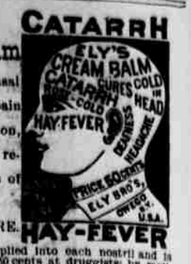

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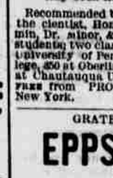

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